Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

Inexpensive costs money, hence beaten by other cycle's experience, ROYAL WEST END at Rs. 185 is the greatest investment. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co. BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 70 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDO CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
26th March ..	Devanha ..	8092
31st	Bremen ..	11,449 extra.
6th	Morea* ..	10890 to Marseilles only
3rd April ..	Kaduna ..	8841
10th	Kalyan ..	8867
17th	Menora ..	7598
24th	Khiva† ..	947
1st May ..	Sardinia ..	6330

The MANORA is fitted with Third Class accommodation for Gentlemen in Ten and Twelve berthed Cabins. The Single Fare to London is £30.

† The KHIVA is fully booked with passengers from China and will have no accommodation for Passengers from India.

The "Morea" will terminate her voyage at Marseilles where baggage for London will be transferred direct to the "Mantua" which will await her arrival. The "Mantua" will have a certain amount of accommodation for passengers from the "Morea" who wish to journey to London all the way by sea. The amount of this accommodation however cannot be determined before the arrival of the "Mantua" at Marseilles and berths therefore cannot be guaranteed.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AN PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
22nd Mar. ..	Linga ..	Karachi via Kath For.
24th	Chawla ..	Karachi direct.
26th	Karapara ..	East and South Africa.
26th	Bankura ..	Karachi & P. Gulf 9 a.m.

Terms and Rates of Freights and passage P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Kamedono Maru	T.Miyanari	5154	14th Mar.	21st April.
Koyei Maru	..	4730	20th Mar.	1st April.
Tokumi Maru	S.Akiyoshi	3356	29th Mar.	8th April.
Sagano Maru	..	3441	30th Mar.	4th April.
Yokukai Maru	..		6th Apr.	17th April.
Shinyo Maru	U.Matsumoto	5931	11th Apr.	22nd April.

For Freight apply to:—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Alliee Buildings,

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSKA, JAPAN.

Fleet.—187 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 463,000.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Kingo Maru	S. Ishiyama	12th Mar	24th Mar.	Japan
Indus Maru ..	R. Yano	26 h Mar.	6 h Apl	
Java Maru ..	S Kimura	6th Mar.	25th Mar	"
Kasado Maru	S Kawada	21st Mar	2nd Apl	"
Mofuku Maru	N. Wakatake.	5 h Apl	to Apl	"
Saigon Maru	S. Kondo	13th Apl	22nd Apl	"

For Freight apply to:—

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Fort, Bombay.
Mody Building, Ballard Road.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.

10th April 1920.
8th June 1920

FARES.

1st Class "A" Rs. 580.
1st Class "B" Rs. 520.
2nd Class Rs. 389.

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be made on three or more full fares for families.

No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.

The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a stewardess.

There is no deck accommodation for servants.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ld.,
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay

Telegraphic address "Jala;
Telephone No. 114.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£750,000

HEAD OFFICE:

14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	New York
Colombo	Kota Bhru	Penang
Delhi	(Kalantan)	Rangoon
Galle		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,799	9	6
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	8

HEAD OFFICE; LAHORE.

BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujan	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened a interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 90,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 7,080,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDO.	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen [illegible]
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen [illegible]
RESERVE FUND	Yen [illegible]

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kyoto	Shanghai
Dotonbori	Los Angeles	Shimonoseki
Hakata	Manila	Singapore
Hankaw	Moji	Tientsin
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokio
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Wakamatsu
Hyogo	New York	Wanchai
Kawaguchi	Niihama	Yokohama
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokkaichi

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. [illegible] at the rate of [illegible] per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO.
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1[illegible]

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,0
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,0
RESERVE FUND	66,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed whic does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favou able terms—Rules on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 2,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at any of the Bank.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in are the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to,

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 50,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 35,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Honolulu, Kobe, Kyoto, Lyons, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki Nanchang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soure baya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. AIRAWA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 68,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.

(Registered in the Transvaal)

With which are incorporated

The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The [illegible] Bank

[illegible]

CAPITAL [illegible]

HEAD OFFICE [illegible]

BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.

ANTWERP OFFICE 55, Place de Meir.
MAURITIUS OFFICE—Port Louis.

Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd and the Principal Cities of the World.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS [illegible] interest allowed at 2½ [illegible] opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily credit balances from Rs. [illegible] to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of [illegible] per cent. per annum on balances from Rs. [illegible] to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of [illegible] per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.

DRAFTS negotiated and collected.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.

W. MURRAY SMITH.
Acting Manager.

Taj Buildings,
210, Hornby Road.

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THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCB CO., LTD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chinanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Sooriee & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J. P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Polices extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Polices a boon to Policy-holders.

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Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

RAE & Co., Managing Agents.
P. BANERJEA, Secretary
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency,
77, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' HAT.

IN THE LATEST SHAPES AND DESIGNS

Jockey Hats	—	at Rs.	15 0 0	each
Georgette Hats	—	at	„ 15 0 0	„
Gold or Silver Embroidery Hats		at	„ 20 0 0	„
Tameshanta Hats	—	at Rs.	10 & „ 12 8 0	„

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MERCER, MILLINER & LADIES' DRESSMAKER.

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OF COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS,

AT GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS.

Admission Free.

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ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	30,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid about	22,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready conversibility, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI.
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building),
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:
Messrs. B. M. SATHE & BROTHERS,
[illegible],
Poona City.

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THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL

at which to put up at in Railway is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

These visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE SPECIALITY.

Competent Chefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.

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HOSES
BRASS, COPPER & LEAD
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Shipchandler, Contractor and Hardware Merchant
Direct Importer under European Management of Ship Stores:—
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OFFICE :—27, Nagdevi Street. WAREHOUSE :—Darukhana, Mazagon.
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Free from White Oil.

The most fragrant and the cheapest in the market.

Certificates of Merit at the Gwalior Exhibition and Bronze Medal at the Mysore Exhibition.

"KESHAVKANT" is specially prepared from Pure Vegetable Oils and fragrant powers for all Nationalities. It stops hair falling and helps to grow smooth and black. Over and above all "KESHAVKANT" is the cheapest in the market and is equally suited to the Poor and the Rich alike.

Rs. 1,000 to be given away to any one who will prove that WHITE OIL (which is injurious to hair) is used in "KESHAVKANT."

TRIAL SOLICITED.

Price Annas 15 per Bottle including Packing and V. P. charges.

THE
KESHAV PERFUMERY WORKS,
147, Abdool Rehman Street, BOMBAY 3.

N. B.—All "KESHAVKANT" packe contain PRESENT TICKETS.

NICKEL SILVER
Rs. 22.

ROLLED GOLD
Rs. 36.

THE "QUEEN ANNE."
MODEL 1.

A small compact watch, giving great satisfaction to those persons who dislike a big heavy watch that encumbers and bulges the pocket. 7 jewelled lever movement. Compensating balance.

NICKEL SILVER	Rs. 22
ROLLED GOLD	„ 36

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WEST END WATCH Co.
373, Hornby Road, BOMBAY | 14, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA.

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are symptoms of nerve irritation, often the result of OVER-WORK, ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MENTAL ANXIETY, and excesses of eating, drinking, or bodily abuses.

HUXLEYS *Ner-Vigor*

A syrup of acid glycero-phosphates rich in organic phosphates, which after absorption into the blood, build up cell life and help to restore mental equilibrium, muscular vigour, and reinforced nerve power.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.
ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon, London.

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must be powerful to WIN.
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WARRIOR WRIST WATCHES
win the Public confidence.
Above all the Warrior watch is great value to the money you pay for.
It costs only Rs. 25 (Nickel Silver) and is guaranteed for TWO years.
C. B. 618

The Cheapest small size lever wrist watch of reliable quality on the market. —5/6.

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Kalbadevi Road,
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CHEAPEST BARGAIN POSSIBLE.
Beams—20 ft. long, 6" × 6" to 12" × 12" in size
Planks—In general sizes & over 6" in width
Scantlings—In any sizes.
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Godown :— Tank Border, Byculla. BOMBAY. Office:—Bank Street, Fort Phone No.—4231.

IMPERIAL CRUDE OIL ENGINES
Low Consumption
Really Reliable
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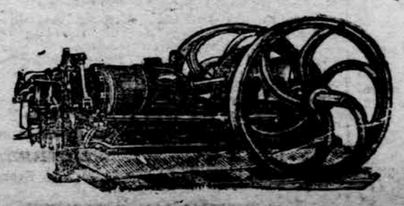
THE LATEST IMPROVED TYPE



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AMRUTANJAN
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Factory for making round tins by Double Seamed process by Power Machinery.

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Best English Leather Belting by Geo, Angus; Screws, Augers, English Mild Steel Plates, Marine Glue, etc., etc., etc.

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With a calendar for 1920 & Vikram Samvat 197
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ONE DAY TO A PAGE.

Royal Diary :	(8" × 5") Strong Red Cloth	Rs 2 0
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Booksellers, BOMBAY 2.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

The Subscription list will open on the 13th March, 1920, and will be closed on 25th March 1920 or earlier.

PROSPECTUS
OF
The Toolsidas Tejpal Mills,
LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act 1913.)

CAPITAL . . . Rs. 40,00,000

Divided into 80,000 Shares of Rs 50 Each.

Sixty thousand shares have already been applied for and will be allotted in full. The remaining 20,000 shares are now offered for subscription. The amount payable on the same is as follows:—

Rs. 10 per share on application
Rs. 15 per share on allotment

and the balance by two calls of Rs. 12-8-0 each when necessary but at intervals of not less than three months.

The right of voting at General Meeting is one vote for every share.

DIRECTORS.

TRICUMDAS DWARKADAS, Esq., Merchant, Warden Road, Bombay, Chairman.
CURSONDAS TEJPAL, Esq., Merchant, Warden Road, Bombay.
MADHAVJI HARIRAM, Esq., Merchant, Vadgadi, Bombay.
MOOLJI HARIDAS, Esq., Merchant, Doongersey Road, Bombay.
VALLABHDAS TEJPAL, Esq., Merchant, Vadgadi, Bombay.
DEVIDAS MOTIRAM DALAL, Esq., Solicitor, Bhuleshwar, Bombay.
TOOLSIDAS TEJPAL, Esq., Ex-Officio, Merchant, Warden Road, Bombay.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

SOLICITORS:

Messrs. JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI AND DEVIDAS,
5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

AUDITORS:

Messrs. S. B. BILLIMORIA & Co.,
113, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENTS:

Messrs. TOOLSIDAS TEPJAL AND CO.,
105-107, Samuel Street, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICE:

105—107, SAMUEL STREET, BOMBAY

PROSPECTUS.

THE COMPANY has been formed to purchase from Mr. Toolsidas Tejpal for a total sum of Rs. 14,000,000/- the mills and factories formerly known as the Tyabi Mills together with the ginning factory attached thereto and the land, buildings and fixtures thereof and the engine, boiler, machinery and gearing of the said Mill, situate at Hathrass in the United Provinces which Mr Toolsidas Tejpal has contracted to purchase for the same sum. The assets to be taken over by the Company consist of:—

(a) Leasehold land admeasuring 18 bighas and 19 biswas approximately.
(b) Mill buildings standing thereon of substantial structure with other appurtenant buildings including extensive godowns, offices, residence and store rooms.
(c) Machinery consisting of engines, boilers, etc., 14640 spindles and complete ginning factory with 40 gins with necessary gearing.

It is also intended to put up a weaving plant of 500 looms for which there is ample room in the mill premises and the engine has also power available to drive the same. Some further necessary alterations and additions have to be made and when that is done the Company will own a first class spinning and weaving mill in that Province at a cost considerably below the real value.

The following contracts have been entered into:—

(a) Contract dated the 20th day of February 1920 between the said Toolsidas Tejpal and the Company for the sale of the said Mills and assets to the Company. The purchase price payable to the said Toolsidas Tejpal is Rs. 14,00,000 in cash.

(b) Agreement dated the 20th day of February 1920 and made between the Company of the one part and the said Mr. Toolsidas Tejpal carrying on business under the style or firm of Toolsidas Tejpal & Co., of the other part, for the appointment of the latter as the Agent of the Company for a period of 50 years upon the terms that he is to be paid as remuneration of 10 per cent. on the net profits of the Company (subject to a minimum of Rs. 24,000 per annum) a commission of 2½ per cent. on the total cost of all engine, boilers and other machinery which might hereafter from time to time be purchased and on the total cost of the buildings and works that might hereafter from time to time be erected purchased or owned for the purpose of the said Company and also on the additions, alterations, extensions and improvements which might hereafter from time to time be made to such buildings, works etc., and also on the total cost of any factories or works for ginning, etc., which might hereafter be erected started, purchased or owned by the Company, and an office allowance of Rs. 1,000 per mensem or such larger sum as from time to time be fixed by the Directors.

The following are the provisions of the Company's Articles relative to the share qualification and remuneration of the Directors:—

The qualification of a Director shall be the holding of shares in the Company of the nominal value of Rs. 5,000.

The remuneration of every Director shall be Rs. 30 for every meeting of the board attended by him.

The amount fixed by the Articles as the minimum subscription of this issue on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 40,000 shares.

The rate which the Company may pay as commission for subscribing or agreeing to subscribe or procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions for any shares in the Company is by the Articles not to exceed 1 per cent.

The preliminary expenses are estimated at Rs. 15,000.

One of the Directors viz.: Mr. Toolsidas Tejpal is interested in the promotion of the Company as vendor to the extent already stated and also as the Agent of the said Company. Mr. Devidas Motiram Dalal another of the Directors is a partner in the firm of Company's Solicitors, Messrs. Jamsedji Rustomji and Devidas.

Copies of the above mentioned contracts and of the Company's Memorandum and Articles may be inspected at the registered office of the Company or at the office of the Company's solicitors during usual business hours.

Prospectus and forms of application can be obtained at the office of the Company.

This prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Dated the 13th day of March, 1920.

(Sd.) TRICUMDAS DWARKADAS,
(Sd.) CARSONDAS TEJPAL,
(Sd.) MADHAVJI HARIRAM,
(Sd.) MOOLJI HARIDAS,
(Sd.) VALLABHDAS TEJPAL,
(Sd.) DEVIDAS MOTIRAM DALAL.
(Sd.) TOOLSIDAS TEJPAL.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDIAN LUMBER AND SAW MILL COMPANY.

Reay Road, Parel P. O., Bombay.
Telephone No. 4111, Telegram, "Grandis"

ENQUIRIES for all kinds of timber and sawing solicited. Log, Limber, Dimension and circular Band-sawing under European supervision a speciality.

Saw timber of various kinds supplied to order.

Special offers in batten and bailing ribs, and other wood parts required by Mills.

For full particulars apply to above address.

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NOTICE

THE DIAMOND SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company who have paid allotment money are requested to take away the allotment letters in exchange for the Kutcha Receipts.

The First Call of Rs. 10 per share has been already made and notices have been posted to all shareholders at their registered addressed. Shareholders are required to pay up their call money on or before the 15th April, 1920, from which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged until payment.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 22nd to 27th March 1920, both days inclusive.

Dated this 17th day of March, 1920.

GULABCHAND DEVCHAND & Co.,
Agents.

39/41, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 9484

THE INDIAN STANDARD WAGON COMPANY, LTD.

THIRD CALL OF RS. 20 PER SHARE ON 40,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above call has been made by resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before the 31st March, 1920, and the holders of the said shares are required within due date to forward remittance in payment to the office of the Company at No. Hastings Street, Calcutta, along with Scrip for endorsement.

By Order of the Board,
BURN & CO.,
Managing Agents.

7, Hastings Street,
Calcutta, 1st March, 1920.

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THE CENTURY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the registered office of the Company at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st March, 1920, at 10-45 a.m. (Standard Time) for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report, the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December 1919.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Leslie Blunt as a Director in place of Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., resigned and of Mr. H. R. Dunk and Mr. H. P. Mody as additional Directors.
4. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire from office, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

By order of the Board.
C. N. WADIA & Co.,
Agents.
The Century Spg. & Mrg. Co., Ld.

Notice is also given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 18th to the 31st March 1920, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 11th March, 1920. 9423

INDIAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the undermentioned unserviceable stores and should reach the undersigned not later than noon MONDAY, 22nd March, 1920, at which time and date they will be opened. Covers should be superscribed "Tenders for Unserviceable stores". To each tender should be attached a bank receipt to effect that a sum of Rs. 1,500 has been deposited in the Bank to account of Government. This receipt will be returned duly endorsed with power to withdraw the said amount in case the tender is not accepted. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tenders.

Conditions of sale as follows:—

Chalan will be issued by this office for removal of stores as soon as the full value for the stores in question has been paid into the Bank of Bombay.

(2) All the wires and loose stores lying at Chhor and at Deesa must be cleared by the purchaser within two months after full value of stores has first been paid into the Bank of Bombay.

(3) The obsolete posts now in situ will have to be dug up and removed by the purchaser within 6 months after their full value has first been paid into Bank of Bombay.

(4) After obtaining chalan from this office for removal of stores the purchaser will have to report himself to the Superintendent, Ajmer Division and be guided by the orders of that Officer with regard to the removal of stores in question.

(5) Failure to comply with the above conditions will entail forfeiture to Government of the Deposit of Rs. 1,500 otherwise the Bank receipt for this amount will be made over to the successful tenderers after all the stores have been cleared.

LIST OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

42.81 tons, wire iron 900 lbs. per mile.
170.39 tons, wire iron 600 lbs. per mile.
50.00 pounds wire steel 200 lbs. per mile.
59.00 pounds wire steel 450 lbs. per mile.
25 broken cast iron sockets.
34 broken cast iron sockets cross feet.
58 wrought iron couplings.
110 wrought hooked clamps.
9 cast iron screw piles.
2895 obsolete telegraph posts standing on line between Chhor and Deesa.

(Sd.) W. SHARPE,
Director, Telegraph Engineering
Western Circle.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

(Copy filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies Bihar and Orissa.)

PROSPECTUS.

The Kirtyanand Iron and Steel Works, Ltd.

CAPITAL - - - - - - Rs. 50,00,000

Divided into 10,000 seven percent Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each and 40,000 Ordinary shares of Rs 100 each.

Present Issue Rs. 30,00,000 in Ordinary Shares.

Payable Rs. 10 per share with application, Rs. 10 on allotment and the balance on calls of Rs. 10 each at an interval of not less than 30 days.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

(1) THE HON'BLE RAJA KIRTYANAND SINHA BAHADUR, Banaili, (Purnea), Chairman.
(2) S. C. GHOSE, Esq., late Special Officer with the Railway Board, and formerly General Manager of B. K. A.K., K.F. & B.D.R. Railways, Calcutta. Deputy Chairman.
(3) SYED HASAN IMAM, Esq., Bar-at-Law, Patna.
(4) THE HON'BLE RAI PURNENDU NARAIN SINHA, BAHADUR, Vakil, Patna.
(5) G. H. LEE, Esq., B.Sc., M.E. (U.S.A.), Calcutta.
(6) R. C. PANDIT, Esq., Patna.

MANAGING AGENTS:

PANDIT & Co., Bankipore and Calcutta.

LONDON AGENTS:

THE STANDARD INVESTMENT TRUSTEE AND AGENCY COMPANY, LD.,
343, Winchester House, London, E.C.

BANKERS:

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD., Calcutta.
THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD., Bombay.
THE BANK OF BEHAR, LIMITED, Bankipore.

SOLICITORS:

H. N. DATTA & Co., Calcutta.

BROKERS:

R. P. SHROFF & SONS, 80, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUDITORS:

S. R. BATLIBOI & Co., Incorporated Accountants, Calcutta.

CONSULTING ENGINEER:

G. H. LEE, ESQ., B.SC., M. E., (U.S.A.).

REGISTERED OFFICE:

BANKIPORE (BIHAR AND ORISSA.)

BRANCH OFFICE:

8, LOWER CIRCULAR ROAD, CALCUTTA.

PROSPECTUS.

OBJECT.

The object of the Company has been fully set out in the Memorandum of Association but speaking generally it is mainly to carry on the trade or business of iron masters, steel makers, steel converters, miners, colliery, proprietors, coke manufacturers, galvanisers, and iron and steel founders.

There is immense opening in India for a Company making iron and steel goods. The value of yearly imports into India of these come up to Rs. 73,228,840 (not including the price of machinery, cutlery, hardware, Railway plant and rolling stock and Mill work) on the average of years 1909-13, and this Company is being established for the purpose of making steel and iron goods to meet the requirements of railways, mills, factories, new buildings, etc. With the industrial development that is taking place in India the demands, for such goods will continue to increase.

In the first instance, and to start with, this Company will not manufacture pig iron, but has made arrangement for supply of pig iron, scrap iron and steel, of which there is plentiful supply. Negotiations are also satisfactorily progressing for securing iron ore, manganese, and coal mines, for which further capital will be raised as soon as certain details have been settled.

In the meanwhile, the works will consist of (1) Iron Foundry, (2) Steel Foundry, (3) Forge shop, (4) Machine shop, (5) Sheet metal and Galvanizing shops, (6) Bar Mills, (and (7) pattern shop.

The works are being designed on up to date and according to modern practice and will be fitted with most up-to-date machinery and plant from Europe and America so as to be able to turn out materials at a moderate cost and on a fairly large scale.

SITUATION OF THE WORKS.

The works will be situated in the heart of the Coal district on the main line of the E. I. Railway, in the vicinity of Sitarampur, at a village called Alladihi, where suitable land is available and water can be had at a reasonable cost. The works are intended to be connected with the railway by a siding, which has been arranged with the railway authorities on usual assisted siding terms.

There will be no difficulty in acquiring land, etc., as the promoters have already arranged this.

CAPITAL AND EXPENDITURE.

The capital cost will, for the present, be not more than Rs. 30,00,000, of which Rs. 22,00,000 will be invested in the shops, staff quarters, offices, etc., as detailed below:—

PRODUCTIVE WORKS—		Rs.
Pattern Shop		32,730
Iron Foundry		1,80,260
Steel Foundry		2,55,550
Machine Shop		2,67,260
Forge Shop		18,150
Sheet Metal Shop		53,800
Bar Mills		3,02,000
Total	11,09,750	11,09,750
NON-PRODUCTIVE DEPARTMENTS—	Rs.	Rs.
General Offices	63,150	
Gas Producer's Department	45,000	
Boiler, power house and pumping	2,21,800	
Erection Charges	1,00.000	
Miscellaneous such as gantry crane, tracks, wagons locomotives	2,25,000	
Bungalows, staff quarters and a small hospital	2,25,000	
Contingent expenses	2,10,000	
Total	10,89,950	10,89,950
Grand Total		21,99,700
Or in round figures		22,00,000
Brokerage and preliminary expenses		1,35,000
Add working capital	5,00,000	
Grand Total		28,35.000

The cost of machinery, plant structures, materials, as well as the cost of erection, fitting, transport have all been taken on a liberal scale. The working capital has been taken at Rs. 5,00,000.

This can be increased if necessary hereafter but it has been thought advisable to keep it at a low figure in the first instance as with a ready sale for manufactured out put a larger working capital is not likely to be required.

Therefore, shares for Rs. 30,00,000 only are being issued at present.

Rs. 10,00,000 have already been subscribed for by the promoters and their friends, but as it is desireable that the general public should have the opportunity to subscribe to a concern like this, Rs. 20,00,000 are being offered to them at par, in spite of the fact that application are being offered to them at par.

EARNINGS.

The sales value of the products of the various departments, as summarised from a very carefully prepared detailed estimate, which has been in hand for some time past, is as under:—

	Rs.
From Iron Foundry	4,81,250
From Steel Foundry	13,58,500
From Machine Shop	6,73,750
From Forge Shop	46,200
From Sheet Metal Shop	60,156
From Bar Mills	7,28,062
Total	33.47,918

These figures have been arrived at by taking the prices of the articles to be manufactured, at low rates

COST OF OPERATION.

The operating cost has been calculated under the various heads on a liberal estimate and care has been taken that if there is a mistake it is on the side of overestimate.

	Rs.
Pattern shop will cost in operating	3,562
Iron Foundry will cost " "	4,36,150
Steel Foundry will cost " "	8,59,474
Machine shop will cost " "	6,06,471
Forge shop will cost " "	42,585
Sheet Metal Shop " "	52,387
Bar Mills " "	6,96,899
General Offices " "	54,288
Gas Producer's Dept. " "	67,625
Total	28,19.244

The cost of operation in each case includes cost of raw material, labour, supervision, management, power, depreciation on machinery, structures and plant and interest on capital; and as far as can be foreseen, every other contingency has been taken into account. The cost of operating the Power House has not been shewn separately as it has been distributed between and included in the cost of operation of each department, consuming power and water.

SUMMARY.

	Rs.
Capital expenditure	28,35.000
Earnings	33-47.900
Cost of operation	28,20,077
Estimated net profit	5,27.900

NETT RETURN.

Thus the estimated nett return works out to Rs. 5,27,900, which on a capital outlay of Rs. 30,00,000 works out to 17 per cent. this when added to 6 per cent. interest on capital outlay, already accounted for under operating expenses, the total nett return nearly 25 per cent (viz., 23 per cent.).

MANAGEMENT.

The management will be conducted by the Board of Directors through their Managing Agents, Messrs. Pandit & Co., and the Deputy Chairman who is working Directors and will be in constant touch with the Managing Agents and the Consulting Engineers.

An agreement will be excecuted between Messrs Pandit & Co. and the Kirtyanand Iron and Steel Works, Ltd., appointing the former Managing Agents of the works on terms and conditions laid down in the Articles of Association. The Director, on behalf of the Managing Agents, will be Mr. Ram Chandra Pandit, who has considerable experience in finance and business having been the General Manager of the Bank of Behar, Ld.

CHAIRMAN AND DY. CHAIRMAN.

The Hon'ble Raja Kirtyanand Sinha Bahadur of Banaili, at whose initiative and enterprise the works are being started, will be the Chairman of the Board of Directors. Mr. S. C. Ghose, late Special Officer with the Railway Board will be the Deputy Chairman of the Company.

CONSULTING ENGINEER IN INDIA.

Mr. G. H. Lee, B. Sc., M.E., (U.S.A.), who has had 15 years experience as Engineer and Manager of Steel and manufacturing plants in U.S.A., has been appointed Consulting Engineer and has also joined the Board of Directors. The plans and estimates have been worked out by him in detail and the construction and fitting up of the workshops and the erection of machinery will be under his supervision. An experienced general manager and his Chief Assistants will be obtained either from England or America. Suitable men are available.

* Even if the working capital be 10 lakhs and the capital Rs. 35,00,000, the nett return of 5 lakhs will amount to 20 per cent, including 6 per cent included in operating expenses.

LONDON AGENTS.

The London Agents of this Company will be Messrs. The Standard Unvestment Trustee & Agency Co., Ld., of London, with which is associated the firm of Messrs. Lyle and Browne, Consulting Engineers. Mr. Browne was the Loco. Superintendent of the East Indian Railway, for a number of years, and the Jamalpur shops, which contain steel furnaces, rolling mills, etc., were under his control. Col. George Huddleston, C.I.E., who held the position of the Acting Agent of the E.I. Railway, at the time he retired from India is a Director of the Agency Co. The London Agents and Messrs. Lyle and Browne will be consulted freely and whenever necessary, they will take expert advice in the interests of the Iron Works.

DIRECTORS' QUALIFICATION & REMUNERATION.

The Directors qualifications has been fixed at their holding 20 shares.

None of the Directors have any other interest in the Company than the expected profits on the shares held by him except Mr. R. C. Pandit, who is a member of the firm of the managing agents, and Mr. G. H. Lee, who is the Consulting Engineer. Each director will receive a remuneration of Rs. 25 for every meeting attended by him. The Deputy Chairman will receive special remuneration for being the working Director of the Company.

An agreement has been entered into between Babu Ram Chandra Pandit, and the promoters to acquire from the former all necessary land, for purposes of the Compny on terms which have been embodied in a deed, that can be inspected at the registered office of the Company.

VOTES OF MEMBERS.

On a show of hands every member present in person shall have one vote On a poll every member shall have one vote for every preference share, and one vote for every ordinary share up to one thousand and one additional vote for every ten shares after that.

The Company will proceed to alottment as soon as applications for shares for Rs. 10 lakhs have been received as it is proposed to start some of the works early.

The preliminary expenses are expected to be Rs. 15,000.

A copy of the Company's Memorandum of Association is attached herewith and forms part of this Prospectus.

Brokerage, commission, etc., will not exceed 4 per cent.

Dated 20th February, 1920.

Application forms can be had of

Messrs. R P. SHROFF & SONS,
80, Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

A copy of this prospectus has been filed for registration with the Registrar of Companies, Bombay.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Nazareth Biscuit Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
POONA

CAPITAL....RS. 6,00,000.

Divided into 12,000 shares of Rs. 50/ each. Of these 12,000 shares, 3,000 shares have already been taken up by the Nazareth Brothers, leaving only 9,000 shares to be offered to the public which will be payable as follows.

Rupees five per share on application, Rupees ten per share on allotment and the balance of Rs. 35 (thirty five) in three calls at Rs. 15,10 and 10 with an interval of not less than two months.

DIRECTORS.

1. Sir M. B. Chaubal, K.C.I.E., Retired Member of the Bombay Executive Council, Finance Road, Poona. (Chairman).
2. Rao Bahadur V. N. Khopkar, Retired Deputy Collector, Bombay Presidency, Poona. (Managing Director).
3. Hon'ble Sirdar S. C. Mudliar, Member Bombay Legislative Council, Poona.
4. Huseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy Esq., Millowner and Merchant, Napean Sea Road, Bombay.
5. K. A. Ghaswalla Esq., Bar-at-Law, Poona.
6. Hon'ble Mr. J. D. Jenkins, Managing Director of Messrs. Phillips & Co., Ltd., Fort, Bombay.
7. L. C. D. Nazareth Esq., Merchant and Land-Holder, Main St., Poona.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. S. B. Billimoria & Co., Fort, Bombay.

BANKERS.

Bank of Bombay, Bombay and Poona.

SECRETARIES & AGENTS.

L. C. D. Nazareth & Co., Main St., Poona.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

95 & 96 Main Street, Poona, Cantonment.

INTRODUCTION.

The need for a biscuits, sweets, and chocolates, pickles, chutnis and jams (etc.) manufacturing factory, on the model of the improved design and properly accepted methods, is too obvious to call for any explanation and demonstration.

The Nazareth Biscuit Factory is one of the only two such biscuits factories existing in India and the demand for biscuits is growing every day. As this demand is met by imported under contemplation for the establishment of biscuits and supplies, various schemes are biscuit factories in different parts of India.

Past experience has fully demonstrated that the product of this factory bears very favourable comparison to that of the best imported products. During the great war the factory has supplied biscuits to the "Army and the Navy."

The Promoters of the Concern are fully alive to the fact that a good deal of the success of the business depends upon the efficient and careful supervision that is bestowed upon the work by the manufacturers and it is, therefore, that arrangements have been effected to secure the valuable services and ripe experience of the firm of Messrs. Nazareth and Company as Secretaries and Managing Agents with whom will be corporated good men of business in the agency.

The Head Office of the Company will be located in Poona, but branches and agencies will be opened, at no distant date, in different parts of the Presidency for further expansion of the business.

MINIMUM SHARES :—

When 25 per cent. of the shares have been subscribed for, the directors may proceed to allot.

RESULTS :—

With a view to secure public confidence, some idea of the results of the working of the concern in the past are given below.

The outturn from the Factory consists mainly of three items :—THE LOAF BREAD, Biscuits and Pastry and Confectionery and each of these will be dealt with separately.

BREAD :—

One bag of flour of 196 lbs., costing Rs. 28 and entailing a further charge of Rs. 10 by way of servants wages, firewood and miscellaneous items will give a return of 300 loaves at 6 loaves per rupee, equivalent to Rs. 50 (fifty). The net profit therefore is Rs. 12 per day on one bag of flour, say the least Rs. 10. In other words, for every Rs. 28 invested in "loaf bread" a profit of Rs. 12 is assured. The maximum capacity of the present machinery is between 2,500 and 2,800 loaves per day, which required 8 bags of flour with a proportionate increase under other items and the profit thus accrued is Rs. 96 per diem.

BISCUITS :—

Different kinds of Biscuits are manufactured at the Factory and the more popular among them are those that are known as Family, Butter Petit Beurre and Shrewsbury. Their initial outlay, outturn and prices etc., are given in a statement with full details for each class, (omitted herein) Briefly, the total outturn per day of ten working hours is 3150 lbs. of biscuits of all kinds which cost an initial outlay of Rs. 1,626 and which bring in Rs. 2,418-8-0 as sale proceeds, at fixed wholesale rates, leaving approximately a profit of Rs. 800 per diem.

Deducting Rs. 200/- for daily expenses, labels, papers, etc., from Rs. 800/- there is a balance of Rs. 600/- as net profits or Rs. 15,000 Fifteen thousand per month of 25 working days to a month, on biscuits and Rs. 2,880 for bread. Total Rs. 17,880 or about Rs. 2,10,000 per year. From this, deduct depreciation of machinery at 5 per cent. on Rs. 3,00,000/- Rs. 15,000/- depreciation on buildings on Rs. 2,00,000 at 4 p.c. Rs. 8,000. Bonus to staff Rs. 6,000, insurance Rs. 5,000 total Rs. 34,000/- leaving Rs. 176,000 to be distributed amongst shareholders, say the least 25 per cent.

For the satisfaction and assurance of intending promoters and shareholders, the present Proprietors express their willingness to give them their expert knowledge and experience in the line and to carry on the work as Agents, on up-to-date lines, securing, if necessary, better talent and experience for special manufacture.

Applications for shares should be made at the Registered office. Prospectus and forms of application can be obtained by *bona fide* members at the registered office of the Company.

Date at Poona, 8th March, 1920.

THE NAZARETH BISCUIT MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.,
Registered Office at
95 & 96, Main Street, Poona Camp.

(Signed)
M. B. CHAUBAL.
V. N. KHOPKAR.
S. C. MUDLIAR.
HUSSEINBHOY AHMEDBHOY.
K. A. GHASWALLA.
J. D. JENKINS.
L. C. D. NAZARETH.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE of Mr. HAJI SHAIKH MOHAMED SHUSHTARY is REMOVED to NAJAFFI BUILDING, Nanabhai Lane, Hornby Road, Fort, from MONDAY, the 22nd instant. 9601

NOTICE.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be closed from 22nd March to 8th April, 1920, both days inclusive. 9584

THE DIAMOND SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE registered office of the above Company has been removed to 39-41, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, from the 17th instant.

GULABCHAND DEVCHAND & Co.,
Agents.

17-3-1920.
Bombay. 9483

THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Canada Building, Fort, Bombay on MONDAY, 22nd March, 1920, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of considering the Statutary report and transacting such business as under the provisions of Section 77 of the Indian Companies Act 1913 should or may be transacted thereat.

Dated Bombay 9th March, 1920.

By order of the Board.
PILANI WADIA HALAI & CO.,
Agents.
9568

NOTICE.

WANTED—A REGISTERED MEDICAL WOMAN for duty as Lady Doctor at the Pilgrim Camp at Kamaran. She will be provided with free passage and quarters. The selected candidate will have to start for Kamaran at short notice. The appointment would last for about four months.

Candidates should apply at once with testimonials stating age and terms to :—

PERSONAL ASSISTANT
to the Surgeon-General
with the Government of Bombay,
9580 Poona.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

AN ALLOTMENT LETTER No. 5580 in respect of 30 shares of the SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., in the name of Shah Punamchand Dolatchand has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the registered Offices of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay, Otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
9610

THE NEW STEAM NAVIGATION AND TRADING CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

FIRST ALLOTMENT LETTERS for shares applied for upto 28th January, 1920, have already been posted. Shareholders who have not yet sent in Allotment Monies are required to do so on or before the 25th instant at the Co.'s Office at Nawab Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay with interest at 9 per cent. In case of non-payment steps will be taken as per Articles of Association of the Co.

MAZAGONWALLA & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
9611

GOBHAT KARANJIA LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of Messrs. GOBHAI KARANJIA, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 259-261, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of April, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business.

To receive and adopt the Statutory Report and Audited Statement of Capital Account as at 15th March, 1920.

Dated this 20th day of March, 1920.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
M. N. GOBHAI & CO.,
Managing Agents.
9626

J. N. PETIT INSTITUTE.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Institute will be held on TUESDAY, the 30th March, 1920, at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the Institute, Hornby Road to transact the following business :—

1. To adopt the Committee's Report and Audited statement of Accounts for the year 1919.
2. To appoint six Directors, in accordance with the returns of the Voting Papers, for the current year.
3. To elect two Auditors for 1920. And to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman.

SORAB B. DADYBURJOR,
Hon. Secretary.

20th March, 1920.
9609 9574

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BY DIRECTION OF THE BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

TEXTILE GOODS FOR SALE BY TENDER.

BEDFORD Cord Khaki Flannelette Flannels, Towelling cloth, Drill Khaki, Puggree cloth, Union Blanket cloth, Blue Dungaree Cloth, Putto cloth, Mosquito Netting, Foot bandages, Bleached Nainsook, Blankets cotton, blankets woollen, Striped cloth, Blue Serge, Khaki Serge, Sewing Cotton, Khaki Webbing and Tape, also Kit bags, Mittens, Socks, Khaki Kullahs, Tooth Brushes, Clasp Knives, Table Knives, Spoons, Forks Buttons, Chinese cooly kits, and Sewing Machines.

Are available at the Bombay Depots.

Enquiries regarding these stocks may be made and samples obtained from the undersigned.

All weights and measurements are approximate only.

All goods offered are subject to being unsold and subject also to their not being required for Military purposes.

Every reasonable care has been taken to select samples representative of the stocks but no transactions are on the basis of "SALES BY SAMPLES." Prospective buyers should therefore obtain permission to view the stocks if at all possible.

Concessions to buyers on a large scale will be considered.

Other textile stores which may hereafter be declared surplus will be notified from time to time.

D. RILEY (Captain,
Assistant Controller (Textiles)
New Custom House, Ballard Pier.
9530 BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the suply of Khaki Uniforms comprising the following articles will be received by the undersigned up to p.m. on 25th March, 1920. The Covers should be marked "Tenders" and addressed to the Superintendent Telegraph Engineering Bombay Division, Bombay; a specimen of the uniform can be seen at the Superintendent's office.

		Sizes.	No.
	Chest	38"	96
	Collar	15½"	
Coats.	Chest	32;"	178
	Collar	14½"	
	Length	42"	96
Pyjamas		40"	178
Pugrees.		2"-6" Long, pairs	274
Putties		7 Yards long	274

G. A. HOPKINS,
Superintendent Telegraph Engineering.
9490 Bombay Division.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

ZEMINDARY PROPERTY, situated in desirable district of South India comprising some 250 square miles and including a large extent of valuable timber. A considerable area of the property is already under ryot cultivation whilst a recent survey by a well-known Ceylon visiting Agent disclosed from 10,000 to 20,000 acres of land suitable for cocoanuts, rubber, tea, etc., etc.

In view of this, and of the ever-rising land and timber values in India, and the near advent of an already sanctioned branch railway, the property at the present time presents a rare opportunity to Indian Capitalists and others in search of a sound and improving investment. Principals only should apply in the first instance to Box No. 250, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

NOTICE.

TO ALL FORD OWNERS AND DEALERS:

MESSRS. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd., beg to announce that their Retail and General Ford Spare Part and Accessory Stores Department will be CLOSED on the 25th, 26th and 27th of March for the HALF-YEARLY STOCKTAKING. 9386

AMALGAMATION.

A. & J. MAIN & CO., LTD.,
AND
SIR W. G. ARMSTRONG WITHWORTH & CO. LTD. (ENGINE WORKS DEPT.)

THE above business having been amalgamated, the Company will now trade under the name of :—

ARMSTRONGS & MAIN, LTD.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One First Class Second Hand 650 B. H. P. Cross Compound Condensing ENGINE by Andrew Barclay of Kilmarnock, suitable for 140 lbs. pressure per square inch.

H. P. Cylinder, 22" Diam. with Corlis Valves.
L. P. Cylinder, 40" Diam.
Stroke, 48".
Jet Condensor by Scott and Hodgson.
Estimated Steam Consumption about 12/130 lbs. per I. H. P. per hour, with 140 lbs Boiler Pressure.

One Secondhand Butt Rivetted Lancashir Two Flued STEAM BOILER by Tetlow Bros, Hollinwood. 30' by 8' by 200 lbs. pressure.

One high class secondhand 70 B. H. P. Marshalls Drop Valves CROSS COMPOUND ENGINE, by Marshall Sons and Co., Ld Gainsborough.
H. P. Cylinder 8". Dim.
L. P. Cylinder 14" Diam.
Stroke 22"
Fitted with Proells automatic Drop Valves and Corliss exhaust, etc.,

One First Class secondhand Self-contained Independent Vertical Condensing PLANT Edwards patent. Suitable for about 450 I. H. P Engine.

All delivered F. O. B. Liverpool.

For price and further particulars, appl
MAJMUNDAR, SAVUR & CO.
36, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
9574

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—About 400 second-hand Hattersley and other LOOMS, from 40in. to 47in. R S.

For further particulars apply to
MAJMUNDAR SAVUR & Co.,
36, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
9574

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of the New India Assurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Nos. 2 and 2a, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business :—

To receive and adopt the Statutory Report and Audited Statement of Capital Account as at 28th February, 1920.

Dated this 4th day of March, 1920.

By order of the Board,
R. P. GANDHI,
Secretary.
9286

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS in Form F-1 (percentage rate) superscribed "Tender for the Bhima River Causeway, Pandharpur" will be received by the Undersigned at Sholapur up to 3 p.m., on 27th March, 1920, for the construction of the Causeway over the River Bhima at Pandharpur.

2. The estimated cost of the work is approximately Rs. 61,800.

3. The plans, estimate, specifications and conditions of contract can be seen and forms of Tender obtained at Rs. 1-4-0 each from the Executive Engineer's Office on any day, holidays excepted.

4. Every Tender must be accompanied with Rs. 620 in cash or currency notes as earnest money, which will be converted into security deposit. 5 per cent. will be deducted from all bills as security deposit till the sum of Rs. 247 is made up including the earnest money converted into deposit.

5. The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Chief Engineer. The right is reserved of rejecting any Tender without giving reasons.

H. B. PARIKH,
Ag. Executive Engineer,
Sholapur District.
9492

NOTICE.

BUNKERING AND SHIPMENT COAL.

THE Railway Transportation position is such as to make it extremely difficult for Railways to meet demands for wagons for the carriage of Bunkering and Shipment Coal to Western Ports.

The Railway Board therefore desire that Shipping Companies and Bunkering Firms in Bombay should make the earliest possible arrangements to obtain their supplies by the sea route via Calcutta.

R. PEEL,
Coal Certifying Authority,
Railway Board.
Bombay, 17th March, 1920. 9547

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THAKAR KANJI VISRAM and THAKAR KHATAV VISRAM, who were partners in the firms of Messrs. Shivjee, Cooverjee and Co., and Hariram Visram and Co., have ceased to be partners as from the 1st Chaitar Sud S. V. 1976 (the 21st day of March 1920, A.D.) in the said firms and in all concerns wherein the said firms are interested, and the public are warned against dealing with the said Thakar Kanji Visra mand Thakar Khatav Visram, or either of them, in respect of the said firms or in any way concerning the said firms.

SHIVJEEE COOVERJEE & Co.
and
HARIRAM VISRAM & Co
Bombay, Dana Bunder,
21st March 1920.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. PESTONJI DHANJIBHAI PATEL, of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property which he the said Mr. PESTONJI DHANJIBHAI PATEL has contracted to purchase from the Trustees of the settlement of Sir Ratan Tata dated 7th March, 1916, to our clients.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of lease-hold land, situate on the Esplanade Estate of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust in the Esplanade Division of A Ward in the City and Island of Bombay and Sub-registration District of Bombay, containing a total area of 2241 square yards and be the same little more or less together with the building out-houses and all premises standing thereon and which is bounded on the North by plot No. 78 on the East by Cathedral High School, on the South by Outram Road and on the West by Murzban Road and which said piece of land known as plot No. 77 and the said piece of land forms a portion of the lands vested in the Board of Trustees for the City of Bombay Improvement Trust and which said premises together with all buildings outhouses now erected and built thereon are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2/8463 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under A Ward No. 3485 (1) Street No. 3.

Dated this 19th day of March, 1920.

MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & CO.
Purchasers' Attorneys.
9582

NOTICE.

BY the Indenture of Partition, dated 21st September, 1914, made between our client, Mr. DWARKADAS DEWJI and his brothers Messrs. VASSANJI DEWJI, DAMODAR DEWJI, VALLABHDAS DEWJI and CHARANDAS DEWJI, our client has become the absolute owner of the properties that have come to his share on partition. Public are hereby informed that our client's said brothers have no share or interest of any nature or kind whatsoever over or in the properties of our client and that our client has nothing whatsoever to do with the business that his said brothers have been carrying on.

Dated this 13th day of March, 1920.

AMIN & DESAI.
Attorneys for Mr. Dwarkadas Dewji.
9419

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HONGKONG SPINNING and MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd., have agreed to sell their whole concern including the immoveable properties described firstly and Secondly in the Schedule hereunder Written with the Mills, buildings, standing thereon and all their machinery, spare parts etc., to our client Mr. POORANMALL GOOLJEE SINGHANEE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant any person having any claim or interest by way of inheritance, gift, sale, lease, mortgage, share, charge, lien, easement or otherwise affecting the said properties or any one of them or any part thereof is hereby required to give notice thereof in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and all such claims, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of vacant Foras, land, situate near Chinchpoogley Road passage in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two thousand and thirteen sequare yards and five-ninths of a square yard which said premises are with the other land and premises adjoining thereto assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 58-59-288, New No. 13557, Old Survey Nos. 424 and 425 and New Survey No. 1/3629 and by the Municipality under Ward F. No. 8190-96 Street Nos. 1-7 and is bounded on the North by the property of the Hongkong Mills Co., Ltd., on the South by the property of Bomanji Bhicaji Meherji and Goolbai, widow of Maneckji Sorabji Powvalla and beyond that by that of Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit on the West by the property of the Great Eastern Mills Coy., Ltd., and on the East by a public Road.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement twenty-five thousand and eleven square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 58,59 and 288, situate on the Southern side of a public passage near Chinchpoogley Road in the Sub-district of Mandvee in the Island of Bombay and bounded on the East by a public passage on the West partly by the property of Haji Gool Mahomed Haji Abdul Rahiman partly by the property of the late Haji Mahomed Haji Abdul Karim and partly by the property of Haji Abdul Caddo and on the South by the property of Manekji Sorabji Powvalla.

Dated this 19th day of March, 1920.

PURUSHOTTAMRAI & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9502

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai JAMNABAI, widow and sole executrix of MADHAVJI GHELLABHAI, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant has contracted to sell the property hereinafter described to our clients. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of Foras Freehold tenure redeemed from the cess payable thereon containing by admeasurement 716 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 370, Survey No. 172 and New No. 13885, Old Survey No. 1-2/6990 together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward Nos. 4423 at 4425 under E Ward Nos. 2698 at 2700 Street Nos. 39-41-42-1-2 all which premises are situate at and on the Eastern side of Gilder Street now known as Lamington Road at Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are bounded, on the East by the property formerly of Framjee Hormusjee Sethna but now of the Purchasers on the West by the said Lamington Road, on the North partly by the property of the Purchasers and partly by the property of Bai Awabai Framji Petit and on the South by the property of Vanjari Shivram Hari and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Vendor and her tenants.

Dated this 20 day of March, 1920.

SHROFF & VACHHA,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
9615

THE NEW CITY OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The New City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 42-48, Church Gate Street, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 26th day of March, 1920, at 5.30 p.m. (S.T.) when the resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on Thursday, the 11th day of March, 1920, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions.

Dated this 19th day of March, 1920.

DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Attorneys for the New City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, Limited.
9598

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NARAYAN MORESHWAR PADHYE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to my client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim against the said property whether by way of sale, gift, inheritance, bequest, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at No. 99, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Mahim Pension and Tax land or ground situate, lying and being at Portuguese Church Road, Dadar, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement according to the Collector's Bill 4278 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay under Old No. 69, New No. 3601, Old Survey No. 475 and New Survey No. 1854 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 3332, 3333 and 3334 and Street Nos. 796, 797 and 798 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by Public Road, on or towards the South partly by oart of Govind Atmaram and partly by Oart of Manwell Pascol De Almeida and on or towards the East and West by the Oart of Roman Catholic Church.

Bombay, dated this 20th day of March, 1920.

DOWLATRAO JAYARAM MANTRI,
Purchaser's Attorney.
9614

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF 39 CASES BRASS EYELETS SIZE NOS. 24 AND 25.

Under instructions from the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentors "The Popular Store Suppliers Agency" doing business at Bombay and Lahore Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd March 1920 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following cases :—

H J H and S 244, 246 and 677—39 cases, brass eyelets, each containing 200, 250, 300 and 400 gross size Nos. 24 and 25.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

SALE TO-DAY, AT 2-30 P.M.
WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, household furniture and sundry articles :—

Furniture, such as drawing room suites, mirror-door almirahs, dressing and writing tables, teakwood chairs, fancy teapoys, cupboards, sideboard, etc., etc.

Folding Camp Co. to Lady's Canvas Shoes, partition screens.

AT 2-30 p.m. (S. T.)

1 rubber-tyred glass-fronted office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred shigram.
1 rubber-tyred victoria and horse
Second-hand bicycles.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd March, 1920.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL CURRY ROAD.

HIGH COURT,
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 3385 of 1919.

Saleh Mahomed Haji Ahmed .....Plaintiff.
v/s
Ebrahim Haji Ahmed and others...Defendants.

By order of Ebrahim Haji Ahmed the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 721 of 1916 (wherein Ebrahim Haji Ahmed and others were plaintiffs and Haji Esmail Saleh Mohomed and others were defendants) has been authorised to sell the undermentioned property by an order made in the above mentioned Suit on the 5th day of February 1920. Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned property on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of March, 1920, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.)

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground (partly Fazendari and partly Government Tension Land) with the messuages tenements chawls and building situate on the public Road leading from Parell or Mahim Road, otherwise called Curry Road to Foras Island in Bombay in the registration district of Bombay which said piece of land contains by admeasurement one thousand nine hundred and ninety two square yards or thereabouts and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 95 New No. 16585, Old Survey No. 2, New Survey No. 2343 and which said messuages and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under F. Ward No. 302, 303 (2) and 303 (2) Street No. 59-60 and 60A and are bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of the late Lakhmidass Hurribhoy, on the West and North formerly by the property of the Parell Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and now of Ookerda Khetsey and on the South by the Cross Road leading from Parell to Mahim Road now called Curry Road and which were formerly and are now in the occupation of several tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Attorneys of the Receiver Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co. at their Office on Esplanade Road or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd March, 1920.

MESSRS. MODY CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY NEAR THE DHOBI GHAT LEADING TO THE MAHALAXMI RAILWAY STATION OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises under the instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minachecher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the owner the following valuable landed property :—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold Land together with the messuages tenements and buildings standing thereon, situate near the Dhobi Ghat near Mahalaxmi, without the Fort, in island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement, Four "Kashees" (one hundred and ninety eight square yards) according to the Sublease and the former title, deeds but two hundred and ten square yards according to recent actual measurement or thereabouts and numbered 84/6, 84/6, 84/3 and 84/3 in the plan of the Leasehold Premises of which the present piece forms, a part and bounded on the North formerly by Government ground and now by Haines Cross Road leading to the Mahalaxmi Railway Station (Dhobi Ghat) on the South by the property of the SubLessor or Fazandar on the East by the property of Rahim Ebrahim Jawallanee, and on the West by the property of Pestonji Cowasji Kapadia and which said messuages tenements dwelling houses or buildings are registered by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes of Bombay under G Ward No. 48 (28) and Street No. 48AA, and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 3422.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minachecher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the owner at their office in Ash Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd March, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arthur Crawford Markets, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th March 1920, at 8 a.m. (B. T.), the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughterhouses, Bandpa, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1920, to 31st March, 1921.

For further particulars and conditions of sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE DIAMOND AND PEARL JEWELLERY AND ONE MOTOR CAR.

THIS DAY, MONDAY the 22nd inst., at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Luxmidas Mathuradas, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Mansukhlal Sarupchand:—

2 Ear studs of one diamond about 9 rutties.
1 Pearl necklace of 1 string containing 75 pearls about 70 chows.
4 Pearl bangles about 50 chows.
2 Diamond rings each set with one diamond about 7 and 6 rutties.
1 Parcel of diamond containing 208 diamond about 34 rutties.
1 American motor car 25-30 H.-P., 4 cylinder, with carburator, bosh magneto, in good running order.

Also by order of The Trustees of the late Hai Nandagavri, daughter of the late Mr. Narotumdas Ramji and wife of Moolji Purshotum Mehta.

1 pearl nose ring of 11 pearls, 2 pearls each weighing about 40 chows, one pearl weighing 35 chows and 8 pearls weighing about 22 chows.

The pearls are all round and white and of good water.

The property of a gentleman going up-country. One 29 H. P. 4 cylinder, 5 seater, overland motor car American magneto and carburettor in running order.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT GORUPDEO, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Trust Settlement, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., of Bombay Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th March, 1920, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the following very valuable property:

All that piece or parcel of land or ground intersected by two private passages bearing New Survey No. 8/3628 containing by admeasurement 47,434 square yards or thereabouts (be the same more or less) situate at Gorupdeo without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and bounded on or towards the West and North by public passages, and on or towards the South by the property of Dhondi, on or towards the East partly by the property of The Kaiser-i-Hind Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., and partly by the property of Mr. Cassamally Jairaj Peerbhoy and partly by the property now or formerly of Bhasker H. Sukalkar and others and which said hereditaments are in possession of the Vendors trustees.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, and for inspection of title deeds and other papers and of the plan of the property application may be made to Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co., Solicitors, 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

On SATURDAY, the 27th March, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cuffe Parade, Colaba, on the sea side, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, by Devji Canji and others, rich glass and crockeryware, best plated and silverware, large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, rich carpets, table ornaments, electric hall, and table lamps and fans, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, drawing room suite, teapoys, writing tables, glass door book cases, valuable books, one large screen with hand painted panels by Devji Canji, rich oil paintings, one sweet tone folding harmonium under plate glass show, one cottage piano, rich marble figures, with pedestals, one large double door iron safe on stand by Chubb and Sons, single and double bedstead, almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, ice box, meat safes, cane chairs, wall clocks, hat stands, aluminium utensils, etc., etc., the property of Dacodbhoy Nency, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 25th March, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Wellesley House, Co-operage, opposite to the Bandstand, valuable household furniture, glass, crockery and platedware, round dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, carpets, teapoys, electric hall lamp, telescope book cases, books, single bedsteads, almyrahs, chest of drawers, sewing machine, hatstands aluminium utensils, etc., etc., The property of a gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the prop-ty is on views.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pali Hill, Bandr, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, large dining table, arms and without arm chairs, large sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite, drawing room cabinets, single and double glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, fancy teapoys, dressing chest of drawers, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hinks and Ditmars table and hanging lamps, meatsafe, meatsafe, icebox rich Persian, and Brussels carpets, etc., etc., the property of G. R. Webb, Esq., Chief Stores Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 4th April next, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Detoobhoy Mansions, Mayo Road, Fort, next to the Young Women Christian Association, the very valuable drawing, dining and bedroom solid English oak furniture by Maple and Co., such as dining table with 6 dining room chairs, side board with drawers and cupboards, deep spring Chesterfield sofa, lady's walnut writing table, upholstered wicker chairs, with covers, English white enamel twin iron bed-steads, with horse hair and spring mattresses, all by Maple and Co., London, also furniture by John Roberts, such a walnut octagone, inlaid table chippendale cabinet, carved mahogany chair, walnut, table, large panneling wardrobes with mirror panel, wardrobe with shelves, mahogany ice chest, Maple and Co., and Tho. Goods and Co., London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.—(*Contd.*)

such as breakfast, dinner and tea sets, dessert sets, glassware, crockware, refrigerator, aluminium cooking utensils, etc., etc., the property of C. A. Russ, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and property on view four days before sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS AT MOUNT PLEASANT ROAD MALABAR HILL.

On THURSDAY, the 30th and WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant at 8 a.m. (S. T.), each day, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Ridge Malabar Hill, the very valuable choice and rare plants, consisting of Orchids: Cattleyas, Oncidiums, Vandas, Phalaenopsis Angraecums, Dendrobiums, Anoechtochilus Peristeria, etc., Palms: Pritchardia pacifica Licuala grandis, cyrtostachys renda, Lacca, Stevensonia Grandifolia, Verschafeltia splendlida, etc., Anthuriums, Alocasias, Dieffenbachias, Bertolonias, Dracaenas, Crotons, Begonias and Ferns.

Also the following rare plants:—

Camoensia maxima, Medinilla magnifica, Cyanophyllum magnificum, Tococa latifolia, Dipladenia boliviensis, solanum pensile, Combretum grandiflorum, Ipomoea thomsoni, Mussaenda erythrophylla, Musa vittata, Aristolochia gigas sturtevantei, Miconia hookeri, Nepenthes, Heliconia Edwardus Rex, Dipteracanthus affinis, Conyea azurea, Euphorbia lacquinaeflora, clerodendron ugandense, Poinsettia roseal, Bougainvillea Maud Chettleburgh, rose catalina, etc., etc., etc., the property of W. S. Millard Esq.

Catlogues will be published and the plants will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Ridge, Malabar Hill the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved, household furniture, large and small blue and white cotton carpets, dining table and chairs, dressing and wash-hand table almyrahs, cupboards, single and double bedsteads, etc., etc.

The property of the Hon'ble Sir George Carmichael, C.S.I.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH MOTOR CAR.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

One 15-20 H. P. 4 cylinder, Humber Car, Bosch Megneto, zenith carburettor, lately overhauled, in running order.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 22nd March, 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF 124 BALES ENGLISH WHITE FINE DHOTEES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd inst., at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the open ground, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj gully of the Mulji Jetha Market by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Sha Mohanlal Keshavlal.

15456/67—12 Bales each 150 pairs English Wh. Fancy Fine Dhotees No. 1111 Gheli Kusum 8/10 yds. 48 inches.

15470/80—11 Bales each 150 pairs Eng. wh. Fancy Fine Dhotees No. 3333 Akasvani 8/11 yds. 48 inches.

15481—1 Bale 129 pairs Akasvani 8/11 yds. 48 inches.

16951/70—20 Bales each 150 pairs Eng. Wh. Fancy Fine Dhotees No. Chandraluxmi or Shushivadni or other 8/10 yds. 48 inches.

16971/77—7 Bales each 150 pairs Eng. Wh. Fancy Fine Dhotees No. 1111 Ghelikusam 8/10 yds. 48 inches.

16978/85—8 Bales each 150 pairs Eng. Wh. Fancy Fine Dhotees No. 3333 Rassundri 8/10 yds 48 inches.

16986/92—7 bales each 150 pairs Eng. Wh. Fancy Fine Dhotees No. KKKK Akasvani 8/11 yds. 48 inches.

16993/99—7 Bales 150 pairs Eng. Wh. Fancy Fine Dhotees No MMMM Striratna of Bharat 8/11 yds. 48 inches.

17000—1 Bale 99½ pairs Eng. Wh. Fancy Fine Dhotees No. MMMM Striratna of Bharat 8/11 yds. 48 inches.

17001/14—14 Bales each 150 pairs Eng. Wh. Fancy Fine Dhottes No. Time is money or Dava Daya and Duva or other Oval "Begum" Ticket 8/10 yds. 48 inches.

17015—1 Bale 134 pairs Eng. Wh. Fancy Fine Dhotees. No Time is money or Dava, Daya, and Duva or other Oval "Begum" Ticket 8/10 yds. 48 inches.

17016/29—14 Bales each 150 pairs Eng. Wh. Fancy Fine Dhotees No. 511 Zigomar or Amrutke Zorer or other 8/10 yds. 50 inches.

17030—1 Bale 132 pairs Eng. Wh. Fancy Fine Dhotees No. 511 Zigomar or Amrutks Zer other 8/10 yds. 50 inches.

16931/49—19 Bales each 150 pairs Eng. Wh. Fancy Fine Dupattas No. 133 and 140, Garvi Gujerat 5/8 yds. 32 and 39 inches.

16950—1 Bale 193 pairs Eng. Wh. Fancy Fine Dupattas No. 133 and 140, Garvi Gujerat 5/8 yds. 32 and 39 inches.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd March, 1920.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

BONAFIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF 2,000 TINS INFERIOR GHEE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd March 1920 at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the Godawn at Mazgaon near the Ry. Station by order of Maganbhai Dharamchand the Mortgagee in possession and on account and at the risk of of M. Gulamali of the Bombay Punjab Agency.

2,000 Tins (Dabas) Inferior Ghee.

The goods will be on view at the premises at 10 a.m. on the date of sale.

A deposit of 25 p.c. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd March, 1920.

Customers are cordially invited to inspect ourdisplay of work—our best recommendation.

Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.

Hamam Street Fort, BOMBAY.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road Bombay.

5,000 EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS, supplied to H. M.'s Government. No. 1 Model Rs. 250, No. 2 Model Rs. 330, Catalogue from Empire Typewriter Agency, Fort, Bombay. Managing Proprietors, A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR. 6

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.). Come and inspect our Showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things, prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners, MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

DIABETES — ALBUMEN — ANTI-DIABETES, Rs. 16 per box of 100 Pastilles or (Lozenges); NEPHROLINE, Rs. 14 per 8 oz. bottle. Old and heavy cases completely cured by marvellous extracts of plants of Dr. G. Damman. Ask for brochures with numerous testimonials at Kemp and Co., and give a full description of your disease (again):—KEMP & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater Runabout Rs. 2,350. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay Telephone No. 767. Telegram "Autoford."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A smart TYPIST. Apply personally. DULERAI & CO., 70, Appolo Street. 9580

WANTED—Man to take up profitable spare-time employment. Full instructions Re. 1 only. FIDELIS, 276, Satara Road, Poona. 9557

WANTED.—An ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN, one with the knowledge of surveying and previous experience preferred. Apply CHINOY & DIVECHA, Architects, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 9496

WANTED—UNDERGRADUATES and MATRICS for the Mandvi English School, Science and Persian preferred. Apply to the SECRETARY, Mandvi Education Society, Mandvi, (Surat). 9555

WANTED—A practical, experienced and own hand hard-working spinning Master for an up-country Mill. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 274, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9612

WANTED—A TYPIST, having fair knowledge of English and conversant with General Office work; Shorthand preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials and lowest salary expected to Box No. 272, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9606

WANTED—For a Parsi Girls' School two TEACHERS, a GRADUATE and an UNDERGRADUATE. Apply with testimonials, stating terms to Box No. 271, "Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9603

WANTED—An ACCOUNTS CLERK, one knowing typewriting preferred. Pay Rs. 40 or more according to qualification. Apply to The UNITED PRESS OF INDIA, LTD., 8-10, Homji Street, Fort. 9605

WANTED—Complete STAFF of HEAD CLERKS and TYPISTS for new Bank in Central India. Good pay for good men with Banking experience. Apply Box No. 248, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9495

WANTED—Competent SURVEYORS and DRAUGHTSMAN in a firm of local Architects. Applications stating experience and salary expected should be sent to Box No. 228, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9404

WANTED—Intelligent CLERKS. Knowing English and Gujarati. Good prospects. Apply personally to the ZANDU PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LIMITED, Elphinstone Road, between 8 a.m., and 12 noon on week days. 9562

WANTED.—A good CUTTER for a shop in Indore. Apply with testimonials and pay expected to THE MANAGING PROPRIETORS, Indore Swadeshi Stores, Indore. 9501

WANTED.—ENERGETIC PARTNER. With a capital of Rs. 20,000 to further an all-India business, which, with the capital of the Inventor, now yields nett profit of 900 per cent. No speculation; no risk. The product consumed in "Palaces" and "Huts" alike. For further particulars Apply: Box. No. 238, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9441

WANTED—A GRADUATE or UNDERGRADUATE Parsi or Hindu lady of good family, knowing music and needlework as a teacher to a Hindu Princess in a Native State. Residence Free. If married her husband will be provided with a suitable employment in the State. Handsome salary to a competent lady. Apply with copies of testimonials to Mr. RUSTOMJI B. PATEL, Dungurpur State, Dungurpur (Rajputana.) 9543

WANTED—Two intelligent hardworking honest men for the post of Sub-Inspectors in the Market Department. Pay Rs. 30—3—45 5/2 50—20 war allowance p.m. Security Rs. 500. The applicants should be able to read and write English. Preference will be given to those possessing sanitary or veterinary knowledge. Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT of Markets at the A. C. Market Office, Bombay. 9604

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—POST of responsibility and trust by elderly energetic and sympathetic Anglo-Indian Lady as governess and companion, competent of teaching English to standard IV. Apply MOON, Malabar Hill, P. O. Bombay. 9558

WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A SHED or a piece of vacant land. Apply sharp with full particulars to Box No. 270, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9602

WANTED—A good PRINTING PRESS in a working order, with treadle, machine, cutting machine, perforating machine, etc. Apply sharp LALJI HIRJI SHAH, c/o Messrs. Meghaji Hirji & Co., 566, Pydhowni. 9576

WANTED—CHIEF AGENCIES for really first Class Fire and Marine Insurance Companies for Sind and Punjab. Apply to, Messrs. BADRIDAS MOHANLAL & CO., local Secretaries and Chief Agents for Indian Equitable Insurance Co., Bunder Road, Karachi. 9429

WANTED.

WANTED—Hindoo or Parsee, experienced in law, trade business and correspondence, to bring reports of all merchants in Bombay. Salary more than Rs. 100 according qualifications. See personally with testimonials SETH NANDRAMDAS HIRANAND, opposite Nagdevi. 9443

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SODAWATER MACHINES, second hand with tanks for Canteen use, etc. S. R. SUBEDAR'S SONS, 16, Apollo Street. 9558

NECKLACES, with gold, silver and Muff chains and hook, set in Jade, Crystal, Amethyst, etc. Earrings, etc. Apply to Mrs. KOULA AGENCY, Srinagar, Kashmir. 9558

SNOW LEOPARD, WOLF, FOX, and CAT SKINS, and SKILLS, STOLE and MUFF, FUR COATS, etc. Apply Mrs. KOULA AGENCY, Srinagar, Kashmir. 9559

Few Brand New Five-seater FORD CARS FOR SALE. Just arrived from America. Never used. Immediate Delivery. Apply personally to PADAM GODREZ, Charni Road Station. 9272

FOR SALE—An up-to-date AMERICAN TYRE VULCANIZING PLANT, capable of producing Rs. 500 worth of work every day. A very profitable investment on a small capital. Write to Box No. 249, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9427

YES you may come to us even if you want an ANNA DRAWING PENCIL. You will get the same service and courtesy that we extend to all our Patrons. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. M

FROM the very start it has been our pleasure, may, our foremost duty to supply only first class goods of first class quality and to render the most efficient service to our customers. Get your stationery from us. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. M & E

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—Mahableshwar BUNGALOW, well furnished, spacious, best locality for 1920 hot season. For particulars, apply Box No. 256, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9519

TO BE LET—Hornby Road one small SHOP or OFFICE ROOM, S. R. SUBEDAR, 16, Apollo Street. 9595

TO BE LET.—A very large COMPOUND for Motor Shed or a Workship at Tardeo, opposite Adamji Peerbhoy Mills. For particulars apply to LAXMIDAS BHIMJI BHANJI, 181, Hornby Fort. 9391

INDIAN REFORMS
The Government of India Bill, 1919
full text of the bill together with schems, reports, memorendum, etc., etc
Price Re. 1.
Apply to UNIVERSAL AGENCY.
191, Girgaum Back Rood, BOMBAY.

FREE!
(GOVT. REGD. No. 253.
The man who purchases our Pills will be given AN ANNA STAMPED RECEIPT. After using 32 pills, if he does not find them effective, he is requested to send it back with his signature WITHIN A MONTH. We shall return the cost by M. O. We make this condition without any hesitation.

GULSHAN JOBAN Hair Oil BOMBAY 3.

Strength Giver! Tonic!
Curer of all diseases!!!
It makes the face rosy, creates new vigour in the body and brings activity with sweet sleep.
A day's trial will show its wonderful effect on:—Back-ache, Impurity of Blood, Cold, Consumption, Constipation, Hard at breathing, all kinds of Fevers, Piles, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia female ills and all skin diseases.
I phial of 32 pills Re. I
of 3 phials Rs. 2-10
V. P. Extra. Can be had everywhere
The Gulshan Joban Co.,
Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY. 3

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
LAST PERFORMANCES
TO-NIGHT at 9-30
Complete Change of Programme.
"FANTASTICS"
"FANTASTICS"
No. 3 Programme
To-Night & to-morrow night.
Prices Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, & 1.
Plan at S. Rose & Co.

Picture Programme
Splendid New Picture Bill
To-Day & Tuesday at 6-30 p. m.
Wed., Thurs. & Friday at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
The six reel Triangle special photoplay.
"TOTON."
Exquisite romance of Paris and Latin quarters. Justice, accompanied by strange companions, lingers in her fight. But happiness is inevitably awarded to those who act in harmony with her decree.
A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT.
Prices: Rs. 1/8, 1- Ans. 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2)
(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

A MOST POWERFUL ATTRACTION by the Middle of April
THE RUSSIAN GRAND OPERA COY.
By far the Biggest Company ever brought out to India.
83 Artistes including
20 Principal Artistes
50 Chorus & Ballet.
Opera Coy's own Orchestra.
BOX PLAN WILL OPEN SHORTLY.
At Enhanced Prices from Rs. 10/ Downwards.

THE EMPIRE
Special Daily Show for Schools and Colleges at 4 p m.
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 9-30 p. m.
Under the Distinguished Patronage of
Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd.
His Excellency will introduce the Lecturer
Dr. H. D. GIRDWOOD
The MAN who actually faced death to take the Film—
WITH THE
"Empire's Fighters"
The Greatest of All War Films.
(In aid of the Imperial Relief Fund.)
Popular Prices.
Booking at S. Rose & Co., upto 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.
"Dr. Girdwood gives all his receipts from the films to Charity, and Dr. Girdwood will be grateful for all subscriptions for his branch of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund, and all such donations will be acknowledged in the Press."
In aid of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund.

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY, MONDAY ONLY
at 4, 6, 8 & 10 p. m.
AN EXCEPTIONAL ATTRACTION
WITH THE
"Empire's Fighters"
Depicting the
Work of the Indian Expeditionary Force in France.
Photographed on the Western Front and described by
Dr. H. D. GIRDWOOD,
LL.D., F.R.G.S., F.R.P.S.
The MAN who actually faced death to take the FILM.
WITH THE
"Empire's Fighters"
The Greatest of All War Films.
POPULAR PRICES.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY
Presents.
The Great filmusical Comedy Sensation:
OH BOY!
GIRLS AND **GINGER**
is the keynote to this breezy, buoyant, bubbling outbursts of merriment of sixty minutes of fun and frivolity with Creighton Hale The debonair boy and June Caprice—in the world the only girl.
PATHE REVUE
AN EDUCATIONAL AND AMUSING FEATURE.
IMPERIAL ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.
Daily at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

IS THIS PEACE
BETTER THAN WAR
So far as your health and constitution are concerned? The war, while it lasted, called upon you to put forth all your energy, often resulting in a nervous breakdown, and forced you to irregular hours of diet, leading to disorders of the stomach, the only source of all our vitality. The war has now ended; but has peace brought with it the long-looked for rest? On the contrary you are asked to redouble your efforts in order to repair the ravages of a long war. It is not the old race over again as your already dilapidated condition is a handicap in itself. "Shall I bear the strain any longer?" is the question that suggests itself to you. It is, therefore, natural that you should be on the lookout for something that will not only restore the nervous system by rebuilding brain and nerve tissues, imparting health and vigour to the body thereby, but will likewise tone the digestive tract by giving the weakened stomach the physiological rest it needs so much. What will serve this double purpose better than ATLAS TONIC? the tonic and digestant, widely prescribed by the medical profession? "Atlas Tonic is a very powerful and successful restorative of the Nervous and Digestive systems and as such it is used largely by my patients with excellent results." (Sd.) M.B.B.S., F.R.C.S.
Atlas Tonic is rightly termed THE PROP OF OLD AGE. It makes you feel younger again.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
MADON, SONS & Co.
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

DONGRE'S Balamrit
THE CHILDRENS TONIC

AMUSEMENTS.

An Apology and a Request.

We owe an apology to our hundreds of patrons who were disappointed for want of seats in our last Saturday and Sunday's shows. We respectfully request them to come early and just in time before to-day's shows begin.

"Perils of Thunder Mountain"

Vitagraph's

Latest Whirlwind and Serial

Starring

Antomo Moreno & Carol Holloway.

NIGHTMARE

Did you ever wake up in the middle of the night with snorting dragons and screeching locomotives?

If so you can imagine how **John Davis** felt one night when awakened, from peaceful slumbers to see a dreadful dirk, popularly known as a bowie knife, descending seemingly from nowhere to pierce him through the heart. This is one of the countless thrilling scenes in

The Spear of Malice

The first episode of the Perils of Thunder Mountain! The fact that this weapon seems bent on forcing its way to the heroe's heart without a human hand to guide it, so that the intended victim can only clutch the slippery blade and thus exert what strength he can, which lying on his back is little enough to avert death, furnishes a real mystery.

What or who is it that seeks the life of John Davis and wherefore! You must see this episode to get an inkling of the strongest circumstances that ever beset an heir to mines and millions. This is a story with the strength of the righteous fitted against the cupidity of the evil.

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD, WEST.

Shows at 5, 7-45 & 10-30 p. m.

A STREAM OF HUMANITY!

A constant, incessant, vigorous stream, from three to Midnight on SATURDAY and MONDAY in all the Classes and in each and every Show at the

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

We are absolutely stupified to see how mightily this Magic Super-Production of William Fox has infatuated Bombay Society. Yes—

ALADDIN

AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP

has appealed to the Classes and the Masses as no Film before in Bombay has ever done. When we say is no hyperbole or exaggeration. The tremendous rush—or rather the tumultuous crush—has put the past greatness of "**A Daughter of the Gods**" and the bygone glory of "**Cleopatra**" in the shade. Come—come—for it is absolutely certain you will miss rubbing the Magic Lamp. After Friday next under no circumstances we are going to Screen

ALADDIN

again next Week. It is unavoidably booked elsewhere, out of Bombay. Look sharp—the Second Week is on just now Final happy Chapters of a blissful ending—5 fast reels—6000 feet—of

ALADDIN

AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP.

A Scenic Film and a Comedy in the Programme.

Four Shows to-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S. T.)

Admission Rates: Box Rs. 2/-; Sofas Re. 1/-; First Class 12 Annas; Upper Class 8 Annas; Second Class 6 Annas; Third Class 2 Annas.

ATTENTION !!!

Before taking your eyes off from this spot we draw your attention to the fact that

It's only the Second Instalment

this week of

The Thundering Vitagraph Serial

THE **Woman** IN THE **Web**

Featuring beautiful **Hedda Nova** and handsome **Frank Glendon.**

This invincible pair

exudes a havoc in this Serial and we strongly advise you to start even with this next instalment.

Because its

A SERIAL EVENTUALLY YOU'LL SEE.

Then why not start to-day?

Four shows daily at 5-15, 9-0, 8-45 & 10-30 at your Favourite Picture Theatre

The Majestic.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT at 9-30, p. m,

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

Presents

The New Bandman Comedy Company 1920

A Well Selected Company

of

First Class Artistes

presenting the

LATEST LONDON SUCCESSES.

To-day Monday, 22nd March, at 9-30 p.m.

Tomorrow Tuesday, 23rd March, at 9-30 p.m.

"THE NAUGHTY WIFE"

The Sparkling Comedy.

Wed. & Thurs. 24th & 25th

"Sacred & Profane Love"

Fri. & Sat. 26th & 27th

"Lord Richard in the Pantry"

Booking at ROSE & Co. up to 6 p. m After 7 p.m. at the Theatre. Seats booked by Tel. No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p. m.

THE EXCELSIOR

DAILY at 6-30 p. m.

"Women Who Win"

The 5 Reel

British Photoplay

In which

Her Majesty, Queen Mary

Her Majesty, Queen Alexandra

Her Royal Highness Princess Victoria

Her Royal Highness, The Crown Princess of Sweden

Lady Patricia Ramsey (Princes Patricia of Connaught (Graciously appear).

A Romantic Drama

By Miss E. Alma Stout.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Saturday, Mar. 13th.

	Bales
Total in Sight	10,022,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	252,000
East Indian " "	157,000
Amrican " "	4,575,000
Other " "	183,000
Total Sales	75,000
East Indian Sales	300
Total Speculation	..
" Export	..
East Indian Export	..
" " Stock	40,300
" " Forwarded	1,900
" " Actual Export	2,300
" " Imports	1,000
" " Speculation	..
American Afloat	348,000
East Indian Afloat	21,000
Total Afloat	612,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York. Mar. 13th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	14,000
" Expet to Great Britain	10,000
" " to Continent	2,000
Fiuture at New York May	36.90
" " July	34.02
" " Oct.	31.56
Spot Cotton at New York	41.00
" " Orleans	41.00
Future at New Orleans May	37.15
" " Oct.	31.35
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	15 5/8
Demand Bills	3.67.25
Silver Commercial Bars	117

New York. Mar. 19th.

Futures at New York May	37.97

BOMBAY MARKETS.

London, Mar. 13th.

Rentes 3%	57 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	70 1/8
" 2 months hence	70 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent since 6th Nov. 1919.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/s	5 3/4
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/s	5 15/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 7/8
" " 6 "	6 3/4
Interest day to day loans	3 1/2
" 7 day market loans	4 3/8
Consols 2½%	49 1/4
Rupee Paper 3½%	50
Indian Stock 3½% (Sterling Loan)	56 3/4
Government Securities 5%	99 1/4
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	39 55

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£35
Hongkong Bank	£112
National Bank	£82

WAR LOANS.

London, Mar. 13th.

Funding Loan 4%	£68 3/4
Victory Loan 5%	£78 1/2
5% New	£53 1/4

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Mar 13th.

WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe—62lbs. Nominal	62
Australian—61lbs. Nominal	61
Wheat Afloat to U. K. Qrs.	2,580,000

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzrat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Mar.-Apl. Quoted	£54
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex Ship Mar.-April Quoted	£50
Tone of Rapeseed:—Easy.	
Linseed. Bombay per 416 lbs. ex Ship May-June Dull Value	£53
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) Apl.-May Sellers	£45½
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Mar.-Apl. Nominal	£20
Torla Rapeseed:—Feb.-Apl. Hull Sellers	£52

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£117
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£110½
Copper Brazlers	£167
Yellow Metals	£8½
Hard Spelter	£7

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Jaca C. & F. Calcutta Mar. Nominal	80
Do. Do. Aug.-Sept. Nominal	72
Do. Do. July Nominal	72
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay March Nominal	91/6
Do. Do. Aug.-Sept. Nominal	73/6
Do. Do. Karachi Nominal	74
Tone:—Easier.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Mar.-April Sellers	2/5 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar. Sellers	2/6 1/4
Tone:—Barely Steady.	

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Mar. 20.

To-day the Marwadi bazaar was open from 12 (noon) to 3 p.m., and at Colaba the market was entirely closed both for ready and forward owing to the Meeting at the Excelsior Theatre. The bazaar opened at Rs. 485 for Fully Good Broach April May, and fluctuated for sometime between Rs. 486 and Rs. 484½ At 1-30 p.m., the quotation was Rs. 485. Towards the close the price declined to Rs. 483½ and the bazaar closed at Rs. 484, other rates as under.

The Cotton Contracts Board gives the estimated stock of cotton in Bombay in all hands (including mills), on 18th March, as 952,000 bales.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 3 P. M.

			Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Broach	April-May		484
Gully Good M.G. Bengal	March		399
	May		323
Fine Oomras	March		405
	May		411

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 19th Mar. 1920:

Cotton	14,707 Bales.
Wheat	4,122 Cwts.
Linseed	2,483 "
Rape etc	1,879 "
Gingellyseed	1,348 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	1,535 "
Castorseed	1,136 "
Rice	116,070 "
Myrabollams	630 "
Cottonseed	28,218 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	370 "
Jewar	515 "
Maize	Nil
Bajree	Nil
Barley	Nil

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 20th.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	2/3 7/16
Bank Demand	2/3 1/2
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	2/4½
Fcs. Demand	538
American Dollars	259
Hongkong "	223½
Shanghai	335½
Japan	106
Singapore	102½

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Mar. 20.

Bar Gold ready Rs. 23-5-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 2/3 3/4.
D. D. on London 2/3 7/8.
Credit 3 Msd/a 2/4 7/8.
D. D. on France 540 Frcs.
Credit 3 Msd/a 620 Frcs.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 104½.
60 Days sight Rs. 96.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 88.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920.22 98/4.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 80.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 91.
3½ per cent. Paper, 57/8.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 69.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated 65.
4 per cent. Municipal short long dated 67.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 64.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 88.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92.

BANK-RATES.

Bank of Bombay 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.
Bank of of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was closed to-day.

COLOUR MARKET.

Bombay, Mar. 20.

There was Hartal yesterday in the Colour-Market to protest against the apprehension of the dismemberment of Turkish Empire; people of all shades closed their work voluntarily. Again to-day being the last day of Hindu month there will be no business; however the prices almost remain the same and again it is not possible to procure the exact rates in absence of actual business passing. We have already reported the decline in the prices in our last reports and there is no change to report.

MILL-STORNS.

Bombay, Mar. 20.

Most of the offices in fort of mill-stores merchants, and several shops at Nagdevi were closed owing to the "Khilafat" Day. Healds have continued fathering strength and the trend of prices shows an upward tendency. Last quotations were nearly Rs. 1-10-0 to 1-12-0 per 800 eyes. Reeds have nothing worth reporting. Kenyon Roller-cloth 16 oz. is Quoted at nearly Rs. 5 per yard. White 18 oz. at about 2 annas more per yard. Sizinz flanned etc., have remained steady Roller-Skins of superior quality has slightly declined, the quotations for head-most 24 in. by 22 in. being nearly Rs. 55/60 per doz.

RAZORS GROUND & SET

British and Keen as New, AS 3 each. New Handles fitted Re. 1 each WILKINSON'S RAZORS Rs. 7 each. BUTLER'S "KEEN" BRAND RAZORS Rs. 6 each. Sheffield made hard-tempered steel razors ½ hollow-ground Rs. 3 each Full Hollowground, Rs 1-8-0, each, all Post Free. HAIR CLIPPERS, sharpened. Toilet Re. 1-4. Horse Rs. 2-8-0 each Scissor cleaned and reset. MATHEWS & Co. 85, Medows Street, (Opp Cornaglia) Bombay

INCOMETAX AND SUPER TAX.

Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR

Public Accountant,

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

Kalbadevi Road. BOMBAY.

COSSI SILK

Suiting piece complete for one Suir size 3¼ yds × 54 in Rs. 12 per piece

Pure Silk piece Complete for one Suit 3¼ yds × 54 Price Rs. 21 per piece

Pure Silk Piece for Shirts plain, Twill and Striped in best designs Size 8¼ yds × 54 inches Rs. 17 per piece

Pure Satin Silk Dhotie with fancy borders available in different colours Size 5 yards × 45 inches Rs. 15

32 BRASS TOYS 40 WOODEN TOYS] Rs. 5 per set

well polished and coloured

Order from

The Standard Silk Mfg. Co.,

BENARES CITY.

New Perfumery Arrived

FROM

Messrs L. T. Piver,

Piesse, Lubin, Rigaud,

Houbigant, Etc.

Remember we are selling all New Stock in our Sale at Immensely Low Rates

NO OLD STOCK TO DISPOSE OFF.

Buy from us and you will have a chance of getting one of our 40 Prizes in all worth Rs. 500 to be drawn on the Last Day of our

Sale

i. e. the 31st of this month.

THE

Indo-Foreign Perfumery General Stores.

The Bhatia High School Building.

Hornby Road, Fort,

Bombay.

CRISIS IN GERMANY ENDS.

COMPROMISE BETWEEN RIVAL GOVTS

TERMS OF AGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 15.
Recd. Midnight, March 21.

Berlin, 15th.—A special edition of "The Allgemeine Zeitung" has announced an understanding between the rival Governments and the termination of the crisis. Agreement was reachch on the following bases: Dr. Kapp abandons the intention of forming the Cabinet, the fresh Cabinet will be composed of experts, fresh elections for the Reichstag will be held within two months, the new president of the Republic shall be elected by the public instead of by the Reichstag. Meanwhile, Ebert remains in power.

The economic Council of the Empire and Exploitation Councils will be transformed into Second Chamber called the Council of Work.

NEW GOVERNMENT WINS SUPPORT IN S. GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 15.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 21.

Reuters Berlin correspondent telegraphing on March 14th says that the new Cabinet has not yet been formed. It is proposed, at present, to have the Directorate composed of only Dr. Kapp and Luettwitz. The Public security troops who are in favour of the Ebert Government are in control of the situation at Hamburg, where a general strike is in progress. A general strike, as a protest against the *coup d'etat* will begin on March 15, in Cologne Essen and Dusseldorf. The latest news indicates that the new Government, whose prestige is stated to have risen to a remarkable degree, is winning the support of the troops in Southern Germany, although it is anticipated that the real test will not occur before the 16th when a general strike will be in *full swing*.

EBERT INTERVIEWED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 15.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 21.

Ebert, interviewed in Dresden, stated that the Berlin Government had proposed an agreement for the reconstruction of Government, but the old Government had refused to agree declaring that the new Government had only temporarily seized power, and was not supported, except by a few partisans.

SOCIALISTS DECLARE GENERAL STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 15.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 21.

The situation in Munich is obscure, but it appears that the Socialist Government has resigned and a non-Socialist Cabinet is being formed. Socialists have declared a general strike.

CENSORSHIP REMOVED.

STRIKE SPREADING THROUGHOUT GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 15.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., Mar. 21.

Censorship in Berlin has been removed owing to foreign correspondents protesting against delay in messagess. It is noteworthy that Ludendorff called at the Chancellery yesterday. The Conservatives and the National Liberals have promised to support Dr. Kapp, provided that he orders new elections for the National Assembly within sixty days. General strike is spreading throughout Germany. Railwaymen in Prussia threaten to strike if Dr. Kapp and von Jagow remain in Government.

INTENTIONS OF NEW GOVT

"DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" VIEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 15.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 21.

It is not yet possible to obtain a comprehensive bird's-eye view of the situation in Germany. All news from the country was till to-day subject to rigid censorship and, consequently, reports like that which was circulated yesterday evening that the Entente Commission had recognised the new regime must be accepted with considerable reserve, also statements that revolutionaries are not Monarchist.

It is significant that none of the leaders in the limelight are front-rank men. Hence at present the key to the situation is: Who is stage-managing the affair? There is a growing inclination to suggest Ludendorff and Helfferich. In this connection, although a correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" names Kuehlmann as the real secret diplomatic leader backed up by Bernstorff and supported by a considerable proportion of the banking and colonial mgnates. The correspondent says that one of the early moves if the new regime becomes stable will be to request a fresh peace on the lines advocated by those who favour revision in Rome and London. Meanwhile the German Army will decline to be disarmed.

WHERE IMMEDIATE DANGER LIES.

The correspondent again draws attention to the fact that conspirator s who have recently been in Berlin in conference with army chiefs include Enver Pasha, Talaat Pasha, Count Andrassy, most Germanophile Magyar agents of the ex-Tsar, King Ferdinand and ex-King Constantine and also Russian Tsarist and Octobrist leaders. He says that the German reactionaries' aim is to reorganise Russia in military and economic directions, whilst temporising with the Supreme Council with a view to crushing Poland by a joint Russo-German action. The correspondent utters a warning that immediate danger is on the Vistula and the Danube and further East.

LITTLE SUPPORT TO NEW GOVERNMENT.

CONFERENCE AT DOWNING ST.

LONDON, Mar. 15.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., Mar. 21.

Reuter learns that the latest British official telegrams show that the new Government in Berlin has failed to obtain the support of the Independent Socialists. Nearly all parties in the National Assembly support the Ebert Government, and the new movement has little support outside Berlin. It depends almost entirely on the Baltic troops and garrisons in the Berlin district. The Allied Commissions on the Rhine have decided to limit the action to the maintenance of order and public services. The Allied representatives at Hague have been instructed to emphasise the necessity of Holland's watching the ex-Kaiser closely. Mr. Lloyd George Lord Curzon Mr. Churchill Mr. W. Long, and the French, Italian and Greek representatives held conference at Downing Street this morning.

MILITARY COUPS IN THIRTY FIVE TOWNS.

PREMIER'S STATEMENT IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 15.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., Mar. 21.

Replying in the House of Commons to Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George stated that the latest official news from Germany showed that the military movement was spreading. Military coups had been carried out in thirty-five towns including Munich. Frankfort was divided, the military authorities and civil authorities supporting opposite Governments. Fighting had taken place in Breslau, Hamburg, Kiel, Leipzig and Chemnitz, but the results were uncertain. The position of the new Government appeared to have been strengthened. The Premier added:—The Allies will regard anxiously any movement representing Monarchical or military reaction.

ALLIED ADVANCE INTO GERMANY.

AMERICAN TROOPS NOT TO TAKE PART.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 15.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 21.

WASHINGTON.—It is officially announced that although technically under Field Marshal Foch the American troops on the Rhine would not participate in the Allied advance into Germany without specific instructions from President Wilson.

ACTIVITY AT AMERONGEN.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES AGAINST EX-KAISER'S ESCAPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 15.
Recd. 7 p.m., Mar. 21.

A Telegram from Amsterdam says significant activity prevails at Amerongen. There is a constant stream of cars to the ex-Kaiser's dwelling. Meanwhile, Government is reinforcing guards, and has taken extensive measures against the attempts at escape.

UNIONISTS AND COALITION LIBERALS.

NEW "NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY."

PREMIER TO BE ITS LEADER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 15.
Recd. 7 p.m., Mar. 21.

"The Times" says that Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Bonar Law, and Sir George Younger have agreed upon a permanent fusion of the Unionists and Coalition Liberals with Mr. Lloyd George as Leader of the new party. The unfolding of plans may be delayed a little, with a view to launching upon the country the triple accomplished facts of the new party, revised programme and reconstructed Ministry.

The "Daily Mail," however, declares that the Premier will publicly announce the plans on the 18th instant when he has arranged to address the Coalition Liberals. The paper declares that a statement is being issued as the joint Lloyd George-Bonar Law manifesto, inviting their followers to join the new party which, it is intended at present, shall be called the "National Democratic Party." The "Daily Mail" adds that subsequently Mr. Bonar Law will meet the Unionists and announce his resignation of the leadership of the party inviting them to re-create the party under the Premier's leadership.

BRITISH CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES.

SALARY OF INDIAN SECRETARY OF STATE PROVIDEU FOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 15.
Recd. Midnight, March 21.

Replying in the House of Commons, to Sir J. D. Rees, Mr. Lloyd George stated that as this year's Civil Service Estimates provided for the cost of the salary of the Secretary of State for India, opportunity to discuss Indian affairs would arise on the Civil Service Estimates and not on East India accounts.

CANADIAN MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY.

APPOINTMENT AGREED TO BY FOREIGN OFFICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 15.
Recd. 7 p.m., Mar. 21.

It is stated that the Foreign Office has agreed to the appointment of the Canadian Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington. The incumbent will be second-in-command of the British Embassy. Canada has not yet made the appointment.

CABLE ITEMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

The death of Sir Robert Morant is announced.

Record rise in the cos of living occurred in February. The average prices of forty-five representative commodities were trebled.

H. M. the King has invested Mr. H C Norman, new British Minister to Teheran with the insignia of the Companionship of the Star of India

Lieut-General Sir James Haldane arrived at Basrah to-day.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

POONA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL MEETING ENDS IN FIASCO.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, March 19.

At the last evening's meeting of the Poona City Municipality, further consideration of the question of introducing compulsory education was resumed. In the last meeting of the proposal to adopt the recommendation of an expert committee to work the primary schools in two shifts, the same school buildings being used to house two schools, one in the morning and one in the afternoon, each school working for three hours and half only, so that compulsion may be applied both to boys and girls, had been defeated. At yesterday's meeting the first proposal taken up was Mr. N. C. Kelkar's proposition to apply compulsion in the first instance, postponing its application to girls till Government gave a grant amounting to three-fourths of the expenditure incurred by the Municipality on girls education.

This proposotion did not obtain the minimum number of votes required by the Compulsory Education Act, all the members of the liberal party voting against it.

Then the meeting considered Mr. Gupta's proposal to introduce compulsion for girls only if sufficient funds were not available for the compulsory education of both boys and girls. This proposal being voted down Doctor Khelkar proposed that the girls of the backward classes and untouchables alone be brought under the operation of compulsion. This too was defeated and the meeting broke up without arriving at any decision.

KHILAFAT DEPUTATION

TO MEET THE PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 15.
Recd. Midnight, March 21.

Replying in the House of Commons, to Col. Wedgwood, Mr. Lloyd Geo ge said that he had arranged to meet the Khilafa tDeputation on the 19th instant.

FORMATION OF TURKISH PEACE DELEGATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 15.
Recd. 7 p.m., Mar. 21.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Although an invitation to Paris has not yet been received, the Turkish Peace Delegation has been appointed. It includes Tewfik Pasha, Izzet Pasha, Refat Pasha and Sefa Bey, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

INDIANS NOMINATED TO I.C.S.

RECEPTION IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 15.
Recd. Midnight, March 21.

Speaking at the reception at the Indian centre in Cromwell Road to meet the Indian cadets for Sandhurst and the first Indians nominated to the Indian Civil Service who have arrived in England for probationary training Sir William Duke emphasised that the success of the great experiment of opening Imperial Services in India to recruitment of Indians in India on a large scale would largely depend on the class of men selected and the use they made of probationary training in England. He assured them that every effort would be made to make their sojourn in England as helpful and pleasant as possible.

Thirty-two Indians have arrived or are due in England for probationary training and fourteen cadets for Sandhurst.

NATIONAL CROSS COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 15.
Recd. Midnight, March 21.

The following is the result of the National Cross Country Championship at Windsor:—

Guillemot, France, first, 61 minutes 9 and four-fifths second;

Clibbon, Birchfield Harriers, second, 61 minutes 57 seconds;

Vose, Warrington Athletic, third, 62 minutes 11 seconds.

The team placings were: Birchfield Harriers 54 points; Surrey Athletic 60; Hallamshire Harriers 188.

NTERNATIONAL ASSOCIAN FOOTBALL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 15.
Recd. 7 p.m., Mar. 21.

In International Association Football, in a match at Highbury Wales beat England by two goals to one.

STEAMER DUFFERIN.

NOT INSANITARY AND CROWDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 15.
Recd. Midnight, March 21.

Replying in the House of Commons to Mr. Mackenzie Wood, Dr. Fisher denied that the steamer Dufferin from Southampton for Bombay, was insanitary and crowded. He declared that the ship was thoroughly disinfected prior to sailing and passengers berths were on the lines adopted for passenger steamers to India, although it was impossible to give passengers, the normal space. He understood there had been a certain amount of sickness in the latter part of the voyage, but there was no reason to believe that the outbreak was serious. But he would inquire of the Indian Government.

SOUTH AFRICAN ELECTIONS.

NUMEROUS LABOUR SUCCESSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 15.
Recd. Midnight, March 21.

Many results of the South African elections are now available. General Smuts has been re-elected for Pretoria West by an unexpected ly large majority.

De Wet, Minister of Justice has also been re-lected.

The out tanding feature of the results is the numerous Labour successes, the party having already won nineteen seats compared with six which it previously held in the Union House of the Assembly.

PLEBISCIDE IN SLESVIG.

TO RESULT IN FAVOUR OF GERMANY.

COPENHAGEN.—Voting in plebiscite in the second Slesvig zone will result in favour of Germany. The Final results for Flensburg districts give for Denmark 8,986, for Germany 26,689. The results for 134 country districts give 3,134 for Denmark and 18,911 for Germany. Eleven country districts are outstanding.

JAMSHEDPUR STRIKE SETTLED.

GRANT OF CONCESSIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 20.

The Jamshedpur strike is settled The men resumed work at 6 a.m. The concessions granted by the directors were announced in the following 3 notices.—

(1) The directors in consultation with the general manager have decided to increase the present bonus of 10 per cent. as follows.

(2) All employees drawing Rs. 50 or less per mensem either as monthly salary or total monthly wages will get a permanent increase of 25 per cent. on their salaries or wages (not including any bonus) instead of the present bonus of 10 per cent.

(3) Uncovenanted men drawing over Rs. 50 per mensem as above will be given a permanent increase of 20 per cent. on their salaries or total monthly wages (not including any bonus) instead of the present bonus of 10 per cent. provided that no employee in this class will receive less than Rs. 62-8-0 per month.

(4) These increases will be given to each employee from the day of his resuming work provided that he joins in March with the consent of the general manager.

(5) The Directors will consider the statistics and the report which the general manager is drawing up for a general bonus system in the productive department and the scale of salaries and wages in the non-productive department and regarding leave, accidents, etc., and will announce their decision thereon on or before the 31st May 1920. Further concessions if any will be operative from 1st June 1920 but in any case the increases given now will not be withdrawn.

(6) The scale of grain and cloth will continue as heretofore.

(Sd.) T. W. TUTWILLER,
General Manager.

GULBARGA MILL STRIKE.

(From a Correspondent.)

GULBARGA, March 20.

The mill strike has been on for 18 days. Mr. Shapoorji Chinoy, Managing Director, announces after a fortnight from his residence, Hyderabad (Deccan), little more allowance to a section, leaving others. They insist on 13 hours instead of 15. No concessions are granted to children; and Mr. Chinoy warns further concession impossible. Workers are unsatisfied and willing to go elsewhere. They are demanding deposit.

GOLD GOING HIGH!

14TH BULLION SALE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 19.

Of the tenders for gold bullion, presented at the 13th sale held on the 17th instant, all tenders at Rs. 21-6-0 per tola and above have been accepted in full. The total amount of gold sold is 12,53,325 tolas and the average rate of accepted tenders is Rs. 21-7-0 per tolas.

At the next sale 12,50,000 tolas will be offered and tenders will be received up to noon of the 7th April 1920.

BARRACKPORE SPRING MEETING.

FOURTH DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, March, 20.

Fourth day's racing in connection with the Barrackpore Spring meeting proved a success. The card was long consisting of seven events in all of which except the first, good fields went to post. Racing proved interesting but it was by no means a favourite's day. In two races, the Halishahar Plate Division two and the Auchencruive Plate, jockays Marland and Thompson fell off from their respective mounts. Attendance was large.

THE MECCA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Mannay's MARCHIONESS 7-12, White 1
Mr. Fleming's CORPORAL 8-9, Marland ... 2
Mr. Cromwells' REUTER 7-7, Walker ... 3

Totalizator paid:—Rs. 15 for win.

Betting:—3 to 1 on Marchioness, threes Corporal, sevens Reuter.

The race:—Marchioness led all the way and won by 3 lengths.

Time:—1 minute 23 seconds.

THE HALISHAHAR PLATE DIVISION II —Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Conningham's ANCIENT AND MODERN 9-11, Dobie 1
Messrs. Ariff and Mahomed's GIBBERISH 9-12, Thompson 2
Mr. Soutars' MYRIAN 9-10, Walker ... 3

Also ran:—Lloyds 9-3, Miss Slasher 9-12, Whipperwill 9-9, The Whip 9-7, Surprise 9-3, Summer's Hope 7-13.

Totalizator paid:—Rs. 25 for win and Rs. 17 18 and 41 for places.

Betting:—Twos Surprise, 5 to 2 Lloyds and Ancient and Modern, longer prices others.

The race:—Myrian had brought them along. Ancient and Modern took it up. Nearing home Gibberish came very strong but lost only by a head 1 length between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—1 minute 45 seconds.

THE HALISHAHAR PLATE DIVISION I. —Distance 1 mile.

Lt.-Col. Wilson's P. M. 8-8, Meades ... 1
Messrs. Douetil and Page's DURBAN 8-0 Young 2
Mr. Soutar's WHITE SAPPHIRE 9-12, Walker 3

Alo ran:—Mary 9-2, Royal Sign 9-12, Tiepin 9-9, Downey Boy 8-11, Glencairnie 7-11.

Totalizator paid:—Rs. 94 for win and Rs. 21, 18, and 17 for places.

Betting:—Twos White Sapphire and Tiepin, fours DJurban, sixes P. M. longer prices others.

The race:—Downey Boy was first to show out, then P. M., Durban and White Sapphire made move and after a good race, P. M. won by 1½th lengths and 1½ lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 minute 43 seconds.

THE SPRING SELLING PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Louvet's TAFFY'S DARLING 8-9 Walker 1
Mr. Meerza's SPOOK 8-0, Walker ... 2
Mr. Hart's CLEMATIS 7-7, Thompsons ... 3

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Variety Entertainment by Grant Medical College Students in aid of Children's Welfare Fund and G. M. College Hindu Poor Boys' Fund, St. Xavier's College Hall, 5-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

GHASWALLA.—Framji Dorabji Ghaswalla, died on night of 17th at his residence Mody Baugh, Ganeshkhind Road, Poona.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total mortality in the city of Bombay on Friday, was 139 as against 173 on the corresponding day of last year. There were 3 attacks and 3 deaths from plague and 9 attacks and 1 death from small-pox.

B. B. R. A. SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Society will be held in the Society's Rooms to-day, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when a paper on "A Farman of Emperor Jehangir in favour of two Parsees," will be read by Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, Ph.D., C.I.E.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An Urgency Meeting of the Corporation will be held on Thursday the 25th instant to consider the notice of motion of Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master to the effect 'that in view of the great scarcity of open spaces in the City, the Corporation are of opinion that the proposed Council Hall to be built on the Oval site, opposite the Secretariat, will further curtail the open space available in that locality and the President be requested to respectfully represent to the Government the great desirability of selecting some other suitable site for its erection.'"

HIND MAHILA SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of the above Samaj a series of lectures on "Women's part in National Work" has been organised. The first lecture of the series was delivered on the 17th inst. by Lok. Tilak in the Gandharva-maha-vidyalaya hall, Bombay, before a gathering of women rarely witnessed. The lecturer dwelt on the importance of women in the national building in all its aspects and cited a number of instances of great women from the ancient history, who were ideal women in those times. Mr. Tilak exhorted the audience to prove equal to the task before them by helping their brothers.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies, Sir George Lloyd and Lady Lloyd attended the Bombay Horse Show at the Willingdon Sports Club on Saturday afternoon where her Excellency gave away the prizes.

His Excellency, Sir George Lloyd presided at Dr. Girdwood's lecture at the Empire Theatre on Saturday evening where her Excellency was also present.

General Sir William Marshall, Lady Marshall, Colonel R. A. E. Benn and Captain R. V. C. Cavendish have arrived at Government House.

Mauiana Shaukat Ali, Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Kidwar and Srimati Sarla Devi Chowdhari left Bombay on Sunday by Northern Express for important consultation with prominent Indian leaders.

"New India" says the employees of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway at a meeting of their Union held on March 18, sanctioned a first grant of Rs. 1,000 in aid of their fellow workmen who are on strike at Hubli.

* * * *

The name of the Missionary arrested in connection with the murder of Major Cloet is Mr. Jackman and not Thomas as issued in Tezpur message.

Also ran:—Chatterbox 8-5, Ruedsea 7-7, Peerot 7-7.

Totalizators paid:—Rs. 48 for win, and Rs. 29 and 32 for places.

Betting:—5 to 2 on Chatterbox, fives Taffy's Darling longer prices others.

The race:—Chatterbox led to within a furlong from home where Taffy's Darling and Spook both passed him 1½th lengths and head separating them.

Time:—1 minute 32 1/5 seconds.

THE PONY PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Mr. Raikut's ELSIE, R. 9-6, Vick 1
Mr. Piggott's PRIEL 8-1, Dobie 2
Messrs. Doutil and Page's CYLARITY 8-12, Young 3

Also ran:—Balsam 7-10, Dispute 7-9, Wheatcake 7-9, Kapri 7-9, Lady May 7-7, Duality 7-7.

Totalizators paid:—Rs. 48 for win and Rs. 15 13, and 13 for places.

Betting:—Evens Cylarity 5 to 2 Pier, threes Elsie R. longer prices others.

The race:—Cylarity led up to bend and then Pier and Elsie A. passed her, last named winning by 2½ lengths 3 lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—2 minutes 20 seconds.

THE AUCHENCRUIVE PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Mr. Snelgrove's AVUAE SOLIS 8-2, Marland 1
Mr. Slater's DEVON 8-0, Fenton ... 2
Mr. Conningham's AUCHNACLOY 8-12 Dobie 3

Also ran:—Andoversford 8-5, Arthur Oleary 7-13, Castle Countess 7-10 one Too Many 7.

Totalizators paid:—Rs. 63 for win and Rs. 29 and 20 for places.

Betting:—7 to 4 Andoversford, twos Auchnaclov, sevens Aquae Solis, longer prices others.

The race:—Devon led but after tight finish Aquae Solis won by 3th length 1 length between and 3rd.

Time:—2 minutes 43 2/5th seconds.

As Devon did not weigh on he was disqualified and second place was given to Auchnaclov and third to Andoversford.

THE DOOARS PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Lauder's GARDEN REACH 12-0, Hempson 1
Messrs. Campbell and Harvey's DAISY RYAN 11-7, Bell 2
Mr. Gilford's FOXTOR 10-10, Sayers ... 3

Alo ran:—Ned Kelly 10-3 Sherwood Bells 10-0, Welsh Apple 9-10, Bert 9-0.

Totalizators paid:—Rs. 38 for win and Rs. 18 and 15 for places.

Betting:—3 to 2 Daisy Ryan, twos Garden Reach threes Foxtor, longer prices others.

The race:—Daisy Ryan led with Garden Reach as her attendant nearing home Garden Reach put on spurt and won by head, two lengths between 2nd 3rd.

Time:—1 minute 35 seconds.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, March 22, 1920.

INVERTEBRATE.

The most convincing and authoritative criticism of the work of the Supreme Council, yet published, is that of Mr. John Keynes, who in his book on "The Economic Consequences of the Peace Treaty" exposes the motives that lay behind the settlement with Germany and made the Big Four propose terms that could not be observed. Mr. Keynes had inside knowledge of the Peace Conference and he resigned his high official position when he found statesmen dominated by the passion of *revanche* and insensible of the urgency there was of restoring the economic fabric of Europe. The most fatal turn in the Peace deliberations was, according to Mr. Keynes, the contraction of the big Conference to a Council of four. M. Clemenceau commanded the situation; Mr. Lloyd George, nimble and alert in discussion, was master of himself; Sr. Orlando, with a long list of territorial claims, was there patiently trimming his sails; and lastly, President Wilson sat with his Fourteen Points, slow in the arts of diplomacy, laboriously righteous in the heart and anxious to know if the incomprehensible things they sometimes said did really agree with his Fourteen Points. Against the first-hand grasp of facts, and the esoteric understanding of their interests in Europe and acquisitions abroad, which his conferes possessed, the President is described as helpless and all too tractable. Where he suspected that his Fourteen Points or even the smallest of them, were in question the President was adamant. One of the least camouflaged or camouflageable claims of the High Contracting parties, was Italy's desire to annex Fiume. In that solitary matter, he saw divergence from his Fourteen Points. Then he rose like a lion, and on his own responsibility addressed the conscience of the world, as befitted its chief keeper, and repeated the platitude about the sanctity of self-determination. In other matters, he was led and persuaded by his masterful associates. How lightly M. Clemenceau esteemed the precious principles of Mr. Wilson, is seen from the story that just before the Conference M. Clemenceau desired that somebody should oblige him by allowing him a look at the Fourteen Points belonging to Mr. Wilson M. Clemenceau never concealed his distrust of them and his was the policy of a stern and dictated Peace; if the Fourteen Points did not agree, so much the worse for them. In the end, Mr. Wilson went home as a sincere, but deluded man with his theological predilections intact. On the one thing which in his righteous penetration he perceived as wrong, namely, the Adriatic projects of Italy, the President was adamant; and so he will remain till the end of his life.

The critical turn in negotiations which made for the submergence of war-aims and the sanctification of secret treaties, and pitiless aggrandisement, was the decision of the Supreme Council in its reduced form to form itself the infallible arbitrator of the entire world. The objects of Allies, which went counter to their first professions, gained strength and the evils of Vienna, solemnly denounced, threatened to repeat themselves. About thirty-three international commissions are to carry out the outstandings of the Conference, and after sixteen months of incessant and secret counsels, Peace in its entirety remains unaccomplished. The Supreme Council meets in Paris, but it recently exhibited a peripatetic tendency. In a brilliant and outspoken article, M. Poincare calls for the break-up of the Council and the resumption of the pre-war system of communications through embassies. The ideas of French statesmen were at an advantage in this Paris atmosphere. Perhaps with the impotence of Germany, France has nothing to be nervous about, except the due execution of the Treaty which is now recognised as too harsh for literal fulfilment. The sight of the Supreme Council grappling with a daily crisis, after the anxieties of France have been mostly settled, must be disturbing to the French. Apart from such a material interest behind the demand for dissolution, the revelations of M. Poincare confirm the suspicions of secret and unequal diplomacy among statesmen who by the very habit of world-dictatorship develop the tendencies associated with cabals. Far from the vaunt of open diplomacy being fulfilled, they have enveloped themselves in greater darkness. Nothing is visible except what is deliberately allowed to leak out. At the present pace of dragging, the Supreme Council will have to remain as an interminable institution robbing the prospect of the League of Nations of the chance of materialising to some purpose and enabling all nations to have common access to deliberations of importance affecting them. All practical power is reserved in the hands of the Council, to the chagrin of lesser nations who see no chance of getting their day to day interests represented by them and sharing in the final decision.

M. Poincare illustrates the gay inconsequence with which decisions are taken and reversed by individual caprice without the ascertaining of all the interests involved. He takes the fate of the Turkish Treaty. It was the fashion in India to advise Moslems that Great Britain was only one of the Allies and had, again and again, with reluctance to yield to pressure, even to the length of taking steps detrimental to Moslems. In response to that, Moslems used to say that the will of British statesmen would be decisive and even if hindrances existed, the weight of British interests—and Britain's example—was material enough to serve as a counterpoise to the claims of the other Allies. Moslems were not wrong in the reading of the situation. M. Poincare cites the case of Constantinople. Italy was not for the expulsion of the Turks from Turkish territory. As for France, M. Clemenceau went to London with his mind made up touching the rights of Turks and ready to vote for the retention of Constantinople as the seat of the Khilafat. America was by that time a sleeping partner, discredited by the Allies for her refusal to share in mandates. What remained was the British vote, but British statesmen with their anti-Turk obsession—against which Moslems had been protesting—were inclined to dissent and work for the expulsion of the Sultan. The evidence is that of M. Poincare. Happily, Mr. Lloyd George—through the adventitious fact of Mr. Montagu being in the Cabinet—later on renounced his views and decided to honour his pledge. The case of Constantinople thoroughly justifies the persistence with which Moslems pleaded that Britain's voice would be decisive and the absurdity of officious comforters who asserted that Britain had, helplessly, to consult the wishes of her Allies. The dilatory and adventitious manner in which questions of importance are allowed to shape their own course makes M. Poincare to wish the Supreme Council "its last long slumber." The absence of a fair amount of public insight into its bargains and transactions, is perhaps the cause of the demoralisation noted by M. Poincare. His testimony is a damaging blow to the prestige of the Supreme Council whose blunders had already been condemned in Mr. Keynes' remarkable book.

OFFICIAL PAMPHLETEERING.

We published on Friday a pamphlet distributed for the benefit of the Junnar Conference delegates, free of cost, which, of course, means at the cost of Government. The pamphlet was intended to reveal the inwardness of the Reform Scheme, and the need there was of developing habits of honest study, hard work, continuous education, etc., etc. The agitator was held up to ridicule, and voters were bidden to support real workers and loyalist patriots who could value the opportunity of quietly demonstrating their fitness for reform. The production is rather raw and amateurish, and ludicrous in its effect. We do not doubt the noble intentions of the writer, but, without being harsh, we hope he will realise the futility of producing sorry stuff of this sort. The free distribution of the essay was meant to coax its readers to sober thought and a wise exercise of the vote. The writer might have realised that people who attained that standard of literacy required for its understanding, must be far above the mental average of those young blighters, Sandford and Merton, whom that old bore, Mr. Barlow, used incessantly to lecture. Human nature is such that it is doubtful about officious advice; the more ignorant a person is, the more resentful is he of unsolicited opinions, appearances notwithstanding. Calculated propaganda, in peace time, has mountains of difficulties in front of it. But when it is undertaken, it ought to be administered in a less callow and didactic manner, especially when the object of advice is not a vacant-minded ignoramus. We doubt if any of the readers of this English pamphlet at Junnar learnt anything new of the contents of constitutional reform after poring over it. It is certain that those who went as delegates knew more of the matter than was expounded in the little paragraphs on the Council of State and Legislative Assembly. The style of schooling was poor for those who happened to be familiar with what the reform meant and did not mean; and it could only raise a smile among its readers.

The writer, in his simplicity, thought it necessary to dwell on the reforms as a free gift which made the agitator an obsolete survival and a mischiefmaker. Britain has still its agitations and agitators, and Indians may well think that their country is not so far in advance as to shed the agitator. The fact is that agitations are essential for good causes and agitators will continue till the end of time. Governments always err in regarding them as evil to be intimidated out of existence; Government exponents always err in trying to cajole the public to believe that they ought to be ostracised and that Government are all-wise and all-powerful. The writer of the pamphlet avers that the agitator is out of date, and with enthusiasm takes the gospel of work—hard, solid work—as the sole interest of everyone. The advice, though threadbare, is very excellent, but how does it taboo the agitator? Let us take a concrete instance. Here is a great grievance about the currency muddle, evidences of unwisely serving non-Indian interests and the scandal of frittering away our sterling resources by Reverse Councils. When the market rate of the rupee exchange is 2s. 8d., Government gaily sell Bills at the rate of 2s. 11d. Rightly or wrongly, Indians think that it is a blow at their credit—a matter on which all are welcome to their own opinions. We ask the writer of the pamphlet as to what Indians ought to do. Should they fold their hands, trusting the pious maxim that the agitator is an obsolete survival? No, if they have their grievance, they ought to agitate and see that their resources are not heedlessly squandered. Many other instances could be given, but we hope we have shown that the attenuated Carlylean message of work is hardly the kind of thing that can be given to the voter for the due exercise of his rights. The whole pamphlet is too flat for serious effect, and if Government want to try pamphleteering, they might adopt the more modest method of giving information, pure and simple, without solemnly lecturing the public in Sunday-school style.

Notes of the Day.

The German Revolution.

The revolution in Germany was apparently less exciting than the presentation of a popular upheaval on the stage. Everything took place with breathless quiet, nobody was interested in fighting the insurgents and the Ebert Cabinet, which disappeared, seemed content with issuing a verbal protest against the usurpers. "Berlin," we are told, "was threatened during the night by the immediate danger of revolution." Notified in drab style, as if it were a metereological phenomenon usual at nights, the revolution was curiously enough a very dull and prosaic affair. We are told the Dr. Kapp is a reactionary and a Pan-German, that von Luettwitz is a reactionary with hordes of Baltic mercenaries at his back and that Berlin has not been affected by the sensation. Whatever be the surprises of the future, the surprise just over was not a Spartacist revolt. If the Social Democratic party, which is calling for a national strike, combines with the revolutionary elements, there may be joint action against a common danger. Of the monarchist machinations of the Kappists, we are not told anything definite; if they have any secret notion of restoration, they are not likely to offend the susceptibilities of democratic and republican elements very abruptly. Light is sought to be thrown on the obscure situation by a "well-known statesman"—probably a cousin of our defunct friend "a high military authority"—who avers that Kuhlmann has been constantly visiting the ex-Kaiser at night; also that Germany is at the bottom of the Central Asian unrest, the misbehaviour of Magyars, the uncertainties of Asia Minor and all the unsatisfactory features of the Peace generally. Is not this well-known and bellicose statesman the same as the person who opined that in helping Koltchak, we should be fighting the Empire's battles?

Civil War.

The Ebert Government seem to have been absolutely unprepared and they fled without firing a shot, but as they had large support outside Berlin and in the Federal States, they might have been expected to take the field against the Kapp adventurers; the prospect of civil war, however, seems to have been averted for the time being. The old Government placed great reliance on the strike-weapon, but there is evidence that the War-Minister, Noske, ... energetically to fight the militarist... gave a foretaste of itself by suppressing Socialist journals and quartering soldiers instead. Outside Berlin, the most notable success for the new Government was the capture of Munich, but against it were decisive factors that augured ill for their future. In all probability the National Assembly of March voted for the old Government; that is, if the National Assembly was not attacked and dispersed by the Kapp Government. Large bodies were under the shock of surprise still vacillating; the miners and railwaymen did not seem to have decided about their allegiance, but other classes of workmen struck. The latest cable gives detail of the terms of the agreement between the old and the new Governments, which ended the crisis. It remains to be seen how far the agreement will be permanent.

Factory Visitors.

The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye's resolution that Government should consider the possibility of appointing honorary visitors to factories, was laughed out in the Bombay Legislative Council. We do not think it was in any sense a proposal too chimerical for the sober consideration of Government. Mr. Purushottamdas took up the unexceptionable position that if the inspecting staff was inadequate, the right remedy would be the addition of more inspectors. The fact however is that inspection now is only nominal, and what the inspectors see is a tidier sight. We want the frequency as well as the quality of the inspection to be improved, and instead of waiting for the perfectly efficient staff, the public ought to welcome any supplementary inspection that is proper. The opposition came on the well known ground that any insight by outsiders might develop into interference; as to what might be seen, owners presumably have no cause to be ashamed. Interference is a rather compendious word, and in the case of any kind of supervision, it would be possible to make claptrap with it. But why is this presumption made that visitors will "interfere" and create "trouble" between the men and managers? When visitors are appointed, the method of inspection need not be left to their private fancy, but rules may be laid down regarding the object and method of visits, and it is conceivable that a system can be devised making the manner of visits consistent with the discipline of a factory. Government would not be compelled to over-ride the law, because the purpose of the visits would be to supplement ordinary inspection and see that the law was observed.

Who is the Author of Strikes?

Sir Dinshaw Petit, beset with the difficulties of objecting to a fair system of inspection by visitors, drew upon his imagination and declared that strikes were due to "political agitators." Sir Dinshaw is mistaken. Strikes are due to the growth of the sense of civic rights and the claim for fair treatment which Sir Dinshaw, as a Nationalist and as a democrat, is promoting in public life. As workers get saturated with ideas which he, among others, is instrumental in spreading, they demand a living wage and proper conditions of work, and the selfish reluctance of owners occasionally forces their hands, when there need be no such invitation to a trial of strength. Sir Dinshaw ought to take pride in the fact that the doctrine of political equality he preaches, is finding its reflection in the economic demands of the workers. A man, who is politically a Liberal, cannot rightly blame others for the consequences of his ideas. We would go the length of saying that he, in the ultimate analysis, is one of those political agitators who fire his fellowmen with the thought of equal opportunities—a demand which when put off is followed by strikes.

(Continued from column 6.)

Mohani's Urdu formula asking Indians to abstain from purchasing British piece-goods and subscribing to any fund or loan. It was further decided to start a Central Khilafat Swadeshi Store at Cawnpore with agencies or branches in every district of these provinces. Prominent among the speakers besides the president and Mr. Mohani were Pandit Sohanlal, Mr. Mahendrapalsingh, Barrister, Mr. Todarsingh, Zemindar, Hafiznabi Merchant, Haji Asmad and Hakim Azad. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

PROTEST AGAINST BURMA GOVERNMENT'S ACTION.

(From a Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, March 18.

At a meeting of the Bengal Provincial Khilafat Committee held on Thursday under the presidency of Babu Bhola Nath Burman the following resolution being moved and seconded by Moulve Abdul Karim and Muhamad Murtaza was passed. That this meeting of Bengal Provincial Khilafat Committee considers the recent orders of the Burma Government prohibiting several leading Indians not to attend or speak at any public or private meeting connected with the Khilafat question for two months as extremely objectionable and obvious interference with the performance of religious duties. The Committee draws attention of H. E. the Viceroy to this highhanded and illigal procedure of the Burma Government at the time when whole country is seathing with the deepest feeling of indignation and horror and puts it on record that the action of the said Government is a direct distinct interference with religious performances. It is the religious duty of every Muslim to help the Khilafat movement according to the Shariat and to prevent him from taking part in it is nothing short of stopping him from offering his prayers five times a day. The Committee, therefore, most respectfully request his Excellency to interfere in the matter before its dangerous effects spread over the country.

SECOND KHILAFAT DAY.

OBSERVED THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

The Khilafat Day was observed throughout India. Prayers for the safety of the Khalifa were offered at mosques and meetings were held in which resolutions appealing to the Peace Conference to Conclude peace with Turkey that will ensure integrity of the Khilafat and condeming the anti-Turkish crusade in England were passed. Complete Hartal was also observed.

We regret on account of much pressure on our space we cannot publish to-day the numerous messages received from various parts of India about the observation of this day. They will be published to-morrow.

AT BARODA.

(From a Correspondent.)
BARODA, March 19.

The Second Khilafat Day in Baroda passed very calmly. All the shops and the bazar were closed and the Hindus and Moslems about 5,000 gathered in the Jumma Masjid, after the prayers for the protest meeting which was a huge success.

AT PATNA.

(Associated Press.)
PATNA, March 19.

The Khilafat Day passed peacefully. Complete *hartal* was observed. Unlike Calcutta, the resolution was not passed threatening severance of loyalty with the King-Emperor.

AT AMRITSAR.

(Associated Press.)
AMRITSAR, March 19.

Voluntary and peaceful *hartal* was observed.

AT LAHORE.

(Associated Press.)
LAHORE, March 19.

Lahore quietly observed the Khilafat Day to-day. There was complete *hartal* throughout the city and Anarkali; and commercial buildings and all shops, without a single exception, were closed. There was no procession, no demonstration and no meeting, and people were seen moving about in the streets quietly. Vehicular traffic was, as usual, normal, and persons moving about in conveyances were not interfered with. In the afternoon, Jumma prayers were offered by thousands of Mahomedans inside the Badshahi Mosque and, after the prayers were over the people went home quietly.

(Associated Press.)
LAHORE, March 20.

The Khilafat Day passed off quietly and peacefully yesterday. All shops opened this morning, and business was resumed as usual.

AT JAMSHEDPUR.

(Associated Press.)
JAMSHEDPUR, March 19.

Friday evening passed off quietly and an increased number of hands were at work.

AT SURAT.

(From a Correspondent.)
SURAT, March 19.

All markets, the Baranpori Bhagal, Zampa Bazar Nasari Bhagol, Nanpura Bazar, Chowk Bazar, Variani Bhagal, Laldurwuza Bazar and all the mutton markets were completely closed. The vegetable sellers, grain dealers, timber merchants, iron mongers, chowksis, cloth merchants, butchers, chemists and druggists, fruitsellers and general merchants all closed their shops. The mills, cinemas and hotels also were closed. The hackney carriages stopped plying. The leaders went round the town instructing people to pass the day peacefully in prayers and requesting people of all castes and creeds to support their Mahomedan brethren in the hour of trial. A mass meeting was held at 8 p.m., the local police not interfering and giving cause for annoyance to the public.

AT SHOLAPUR.

(From a Correspondent.)
SHOLAPUR, March 20.

On the Khilafat Day general *hartal* was observed here and all shops were closed without exception. A public meeting of seven thousand Hindus and Musalmans was held in the Jamma Masjid in the evening. Dr. Mulay, President, Moulvi Abdulhak, Munshi, Dost Mohomed, and Mr. Samant, pleader, spoke enthusiastically on the main resolution informing the Viceroy that if the peace terms were not according to the Shariat and Islam Commandments, they would put an undue strain on Moslem loyalty.

AT ALIGARH.

(From our Correspondent.)
ALIGARH, March 20.

The Khilafat Day was most successfully observed here. All the shops of the Hindus and Mussulmans were closed. After the Jumma prayer a mass meeting of some 7,000 Muslims was held under the presidentship of Hafiz Abdulrahim, Vakil. A few sympathisers were also present. A resolution proposed and seconded by Maulana Hasrat Mohani and Molvi Anwarulhuda, Vakil, respectively, was unanimously passed and cabled to premier and others, urging a just settlement of the Khilafat question.

Another public meeting of some 15,000 Hindus and Mahomedans was held in the evening at Achal Tank. It was enthusiastically resolved to accept and work out Mr. Hasrat

(Continued in Column 5.)

INDIAN CURRENCY MUDDLE.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT DISAPPOINTING.

STONES INSTEAD OF BREAD.

SALE OF REVERSE COUNCILS CONDEMNED.

APPEAL TO INTERNATIONAL JURY.

BOMBAY CITIZENS' DEMAND FOR RECONSIDERATION OF POLICY.

Under the auspices of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, a public meeting was held on Saturday evening at the Excelsior Theatre to protest against the present Currency and Exchange policy of the Government of India. The meeting was a very largely attended one—leading citizens representing all shades of opinion taking part in it. The entire theatre was packed to its utmost capacity long before the appointed time. Among those present, besides the Chairman, were: The Hon. Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Mr. J.A. Wadia, Mr. S. E. Warden, the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakoredas, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. S. R. Bomanji, Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, Mr. Umar Sobani, Mr. B. N. Motiwala, Mr. Manu Subedar, Mr. B. F. Madon, Mr. S. B. Pochkhanawala, the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta, Mr. Huseinbhoy A. Lalji, Mr. G. D. Zaveri, Mr. Mavji Govindji Seth, Mr. S. G. Banker, Mr. N. M. Mazumdar, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, Prof. Kale, Mr. J. K. Mehta, Mr. B. N. Karanjia, Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thackersey, Mr. Fazul Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Mr. N. V. Gokhale, and others.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakoredas, seconded by Mr. S. B. Pochkhanawala, Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, Chairman of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, was elected to the chair.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Mr. Petit then delivered his presidential address as under:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen,—I thank you for the honour you have done me by asking me to preside over your deliberations on an occasion, at once so important and so closely connected with the economic welfare of this country.

"As you are aware, this public meeting of the citizens of Bombay has been convened by and under the auspices of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, for considering the Currency and Exchange policy of the Government, and other questions arising out of the report of the Currency Commitee, in accordance with a resolution unanimously passed in that behalf at a preliminary meeting of a few prominent citizens recently held in the town for the purpose.

"It is now for you, ladies and gentlemen, to give expression to the views he by the entire country on these very important matters, touching the welfare of the whole of India and the future economic life of the country.

"In consequence of a combination of unprecedented and extraordinary conditions, suddenly produced by the great world-war, there appeared in this country, in common with the rest of the world, immediately on the outbreak of hostilities, a sudden dislocation of business and trade conditions which manifested itself in more directions than one, thereby seriously upsetting the old order of things, to an extent and with a violence which required, for its equitable and satisfactory solution—more than any problem ever required before in this country—a very judicious, firm and masterful handling. This dislocation in India as elsewhere had the effect among other things, of seriously weakening the pre-war system of exchange and disturbing the currency-arrangements in vogue before the commencement of hostilities.

"As you are all no doubt aware, at the outbreak of the war, the British sovereign and half-sovereign were unlimited legal tender for Rs. 15 and Rs. 7-8-0 respectively; and Government had given a legal undertaking to issue rupees to the public in exchange for sovereigns and half-sovereigns at the rates I have mentioned, being the equivalent of 1s. 4d. to the rupee, which was established by law as the standard unit of this country. Owing to a steady and regular demand for remittance to India in consequence of a favourable trade balance which seldom failed this country in normal times, adjustments were invariably made both by the importation of precious metals and the sale of Council drafts by the Secretary of State. The rate for these drafts varied from time to time in accordance with the trade demand; but in consequence of the readiness of the Secretary of State to sell bills to an unlimited extent at 1s. 4 1/8d. per rupee, the price was never allowed to exceed this figure which corresponded to the theoretical gold point. Nor was the rate ever allowed to drop below 1s. 3 29/32d. per rupee by resorting to the sale of "Reverse Councils" at this rate, the Gold Standard Reserve being made available for meeting these drafts. The effect of these arrangements was to keep the Exchange value of the rupee at the ratio of Rs. 15 within the gold point.

FAILURE OF "GOLD EXCHANGE STANDARD."

"It had always been urged by people who held a different view—and as it now turns out, with a considerable degree of accuracy—that the system which the Government called by the high-sounding name of "The Gold Exchange Standard" had failed to take into sufficient account all the different factors that constantly operated and were operating upon the Indian Exchange; and that, therefore, it would hopelessly break down under the stress of the first severe shock it would receive. This fear has unfortunately proved too true. The much-vaunted Gold Exchange Standard, which was characterised as "ideal" and "scientific" by its apologists and adopted for this country in spite of the expert and definite recommendations to the contrary of the Fowler Committee of 1898, had already failed on more than one occasion, and has now completely broken down. The advocates of this standard, appear to have given considerable thought to the total balance of trade going against India owing to bad seasons and crisis, with the result that they had recommended the concentration into London of the several funds belonging to India and particularly the Gold Standard Reserve, and their investment in London in loans and securities. They had failed to contemplate the effects of a war or a crisis in England or a large balance of trade in favour of India.

"Indian feeling had all along been against this arrangement; and now that it has failed, this country has a right to expect that a true Gold Standard and an automatic Currency in accordance with natural conditions, should be substituted, at a very early date, for a "*managed*" currency.

CAUSES OF BREAKDOWN OF PRESENT SYSTEM.

"Let us now examine with some care the causes which have led to the complete breakdown of the present system; and the measures that have been hitherto taken and could have been taken to prop it up. A number of very important and unusual factors combined to create a very huge trade balance in favour of India, even after setting off the usual home-charges. In normal times, this balance could have been settled among other methods, by private imports of gold and silver, and by silver imported on behalf of the Govrenment. But gold was prohibited from being imported, and could not be had during the best part of the war; and, even after the Armistice, its import was practically made impossible by absurd ratings and acquisition rates. Silver too became scarce and was difficult to obtain in consequence of an unusually increased demand for it throughout the world, as also a marked and unexpected drop in the world's production of the white metal from 1914 onwards. Instead of relieving these difficulties, the Government of India unfortunately enhanced them by ever-issuing notes in this country for the purpose of using them for making purchases for the Allies; and by scrambling for silver, and raising silver prices against themselves, when these notes went to a discount.

"I am confident that all this could have been avoided if Government had insisted on payment, to this country, in gold for goods purchased. Even the large silver purchases would not have sufficed to save London's gold that was due to us, had not Government arbitrarily broken the legal ratio of Rs. 15 for a sovereign. In the meanwhile the scandals of silver purchase for India, to which attention was drawn in Parliament in 1912-1913, continue unabated; and Bombay's claim to form a silver market for the East, has been denied in order that the commissions, profits, brokerage and other gains in Government's silver purchases should continue to fall into pockets other than Indian. I shall not go into a long recital of facts which are well known; but I cannot help saying that no such selfish or extraneous reasons should have induced any Government, with an adequate sense of its duty and responsibility to the peoples committed to its charge, to lightly brush aside the legal ratio of Rs. 15 for one pound without trying every other available method of sustaining it. In spite of very strenuous opposition from the public, various extraordinary measures of a most restrictive and unprecedented character, were taken from time to time, each one of which unfortunately served to make for greater uncertainty, instability and loss. The sales of Councils were heavily curtailed for fear of endangering the convertibility of the note issue; exports were controlled; severe restrictions were imposed upon the free movement of gold and silver; and, finally, the rate of Exchange was gradually raised by a series of artificial, forced and deliberate changes to heights unknown before.

"Whilst admitting that the problem is highly complex, I make bold nevertheless to assert, after a full and deliberate consideration of all the facts and figures that are now common property, that, if Government had made an honest attempt to do so, it was by no means impossible to solve the difficulties that had arisen in a manner altogether different from that now adopted and in greater tune with popular sentiment and opinion. I refuse to believe that it was impossible to prevent the rate of Exchange from rising from its old level to as much as its present height, among other ways, by mobilising and selling off our securities held in England.

"FEELING OF DEEP DISMAY AND INDIGNATION."

"It is but natural that conditions such as those I have described should produce a feeling of deep dismay and indignation throughout the length and breadth of this country, every section of which accordingly demanded an immediate inquiry into the whole question. A Committee was accordingly appointed by the Secretary of State for India to advise him in regard to the future of Indian Exchange and Currency. The terms of reference among other things, invited suggestions '*generally* as to the policy that should be pursued with a view to meeting the requirements of trade, to maintaining a satisfactory monetory circulation, and to insuring a stable *Gold Exchange Standard*.' It is unfortunate in the extreme that the scope of the inquiry was thus unnecessarily and unduly restricted by pinning it down to "a *Gold Exchange Standard*"—which has already so hopelessly crumbled down in face of the clauses I have described. There is a mass of very extensive and well-informed public opinion in favour of a real Gold-Standard which could have been carefully examined and reported upon by the Committee, I venture to think, not without benefit. The report of this Committee was published early in February, after an inquiry lasting for over eight months. I have no hesitation in saying—and I do so with all the emphasis that I can command—that from the Indian standpoint, its findings are exceedingly unsatisfactory and profoundly disappointing. The people of this country, had been clamouring for bread; and they have been given stones instead.

UNSATISFACTORY REPORT OF CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

"In view of the narrow and one-sided composition of the Committee on which India was most inadequately represented and where the influence and interests of the Bank of England, London bankers and Exchange Banks predominated, the unsatisfactory character of the report was more or less a foregone conclusion, and has, by no means, come as a surprise to those of us who have had experience of similar inquiries in the past. The authoritative and well-reasoned representations containing the views of India were placed before the Committee by different important Indian commercial, industrial and economic bodies; and, as in the case of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and the Bombay Millowners' Association, very ably supplemented by qualified witnesses in the course of their oral evidences. These representations and evidences are now public property; and I recommend a very careful perusal of them by every one of you. No one who studies them carefully and compares them with the main recommendation of the Majority Report, can possibly escape the inevitable conclusion that the majority of the Committee was only too ready to register opinions which had already been made and held, and that adequate attention was not paid to the Indian point of view. The report of the majority of the Committee has taken absolutely no account of the considered and oft-repeated opinion of India that the making and shaping of the Currency and Exchange policy of this country, should be left entirely to the Government of India, to be determined in consultation with qualified Indian opinion, commercial and otherwise, in a manner best suited to her conditions and requirements. It has wantonly and deliberately ignored the equally legitimate and emphatic demand of India that the Secretary of State influenced, as he invariably is, by more potential interests nearer home should not make vital decisions in London as hithertofore; and policies relating to the Currency and Exchange problems of this country, should not be arbitrarily laid down by the fiats of the India Office and translated into action by Executive Notifications even of the Government of India, except in consultation with informed and qualified Indian public opinion, after giving an opportunity to the Legislative Assemblies to criticise them. I venture to think that if this had been done, some of the recent blunders in currency matters could have been avoided; and this country spared the consequential harm and loss to which it has been put.

MR. D. DALAL'S SIGNAL SERVICE TO INDIA.

"It is a matter of satisfaction therefore that the very able and vigorous dissenting minute of Mr. Dadiba Dalal, the only Indian member of the Committee, has succeeded to a very large extent in giving expression to the Indian stand-point and in mercilessly exposing some of the specious arguments of the Majority Report. Mr. Dalal has rendered signal service to the country; and I am sure you will agree with me when I say that the best and warmest thanks of the public are due to him for his bold advocacy of our rights.

"Among other things, the Majority of the Committee appear to labour under the mistaken idea that a high Exchange re-acts favourably upon the industries of the country and on the prosperity of the people; that the exports of the country and even the roducers thereof, would not suffer by it; and that it would have the effect of materially bringing down the high prices of food-stuffs. The Majority Report has, therefore, naturally not only accepted the statement of the facts and incidents as presented by the Secretary of State and the Government of India, as legitimately leading upto the different Currency and Exchange measures adopted by them from time to time after the declaration of the war, but has also put the seal of its approval thereon. It has also made the blunder of giving a very rude shock to the confidence of the public in the good intentions of Government by so lightly agreeing to the abandonment of the old standard of Rs. 15 to the pound; and recommending a new ratio of 2s. to the Rupee without seriously trying other methods of averting this change in the fundamental standard of the country. Regarding the constitution and location of the different Indian Reserves on which Indian opinion is emphatic and unanimous, the Majority Report is worse even than the recommendations of the Chamberlain Commission which suggested [illegible] upto Rs. 20 crores in India, [illegible] giving a ration of 25 to 30 per [illegible] of the then gross circulation of notes in the country; whereas the twenty [illegible] recommended, would be [illegible] total notes in circulation at present. The Majority Report further makes some very important suggestions of which, the sale of "*Reverse Councils*" under certain eventualities and the total removal of the embargo on gold, are two of the most important.

"These, briefly put, ladies and gentlemen, are the main recommendations of the Majority Report. We are assured that they have been carefully thought out and evolved in our benefit and for our good. Let us now examine the reasons which the Majority of the Committee has so readily accepted as the correct diagnosis of our Currency and Exchange troubles; trace their origin and weigh the conclusions that the Majority Report has proposed in order to remedy them. When we have done that with the respect and care and precision due to a subject of this importance, there is but one verdict to which we are driven. Need I say what that verdict is?

ENORMOUS HARM TO INDIA.

"The enormous harm done to this country by a high rate of Exchange is a fact so undisputed and universally accepted by all shades of opinion, that I have not yet heard it seriously challenged, at least by any qualified Indian of whatever party he may happen to be. The export trade, upon which very largely depends the prosperity of millions, in the country—the ryot, the producer, the agriculturist, the day-worker in the fields—must suffer adversely in consequence of a high rate of Exchange. To talk of the producers or the middlemen, even in relation to such articles of produce as are in the nature of monopolies like jute, holding on indefinitely or dictating their terms in a world-market, where prices are guided and controlled by world-causes, is to talk nonsense. To expect a manipulated high rate of Exchange to bring down the prices of food-stuffs in the country, is to expect the impossible, as has been more than amply shown by the results of the Exchange manipulations of the last few days, the rate persisting in going down in obedience to natural causes, in spite of desperate attempts to the contrary. The reasons for this abnormal and continued rise in food-stuffs and other necessaries of life, will have to be looked for elsewhere. As is well-known, the reasons that have brought about this exasperating condition, are very different and varied. Even in this respect, this poor country has been made to suffer for the sake and in the interests of others. The subject is however foreign to the purpose of this meeting, and I shall not pursue it any further. We are seriously told that a high rate of Exchange, would be beneficial to the country in the import of machinery, stores, and other articles for old and new industries. It is a fact however that at any rate at present it is not so; and that the prices of machinery, stores and other articles are dearer than they ever were before. Now are those conditions likely to change in the near future? I admit that there are other causes which operate upon this circumstance; but even assuming that the imports of these articles will be cheaper in course of time, the benefit that will be gained thereby will far outweigh the tremendous loss that would be caused to the country in the export and other trades. We must also remember that cheaper imports of finished goods will mean a sort of bounty to foreign goods, which will thus be able to compete with indigenous products more vigorously and harmfully than now, of course to the detriment of the latter. The loud talk about the saving in the home-charges, is equally misleading, when we realise that the gain shown has really come out of the pockets of the farmer, the ryot, and the producer. Even this saving is only a fraction of what he has lost and is losing, the balance having gone to fill the pockets of the foreigner, who has been enabled by this manipulated high rate of Exchange, to make a clean sweep from this country of its raw materials, food-stuffs and other articles of use, at a cheaper rate than he would have had to pay at the ratio of 1s. 4d. to the Rupee.

"OUTRAGEOUS."

"A report that is so manifestly unjust and one-sided; that has so unpardonably ignored Indian opinion and so hastily endorsed the clear cut views of interested cliques in England has naturally come as a disappointment to the country and chilled our faith in the good intentions of the Governm[illegible] That questions of this magnitude relating to the life-blood of a country, should be disposed of in this off-hand and summary manner by practically a Committe of outsiders, as has been done by the Majority Report, is outrageous in the extreme and without a parallel in any other civilised country of the [illegible] But, it is absolutely [illegible] ourselves when we find Government, exhibiting an indecent and almost criminal haste in putting the Majority Report into effect inspite of deliberate protests against its findings; and the considered and constitutional representations of public bodies praying for postponement pending the consideration of its recommendations by the country. We have thus before us the melancholy spectacle of an apparently constitutional Government, bartering away the interests of a helpless subject people without even a semblance of a calm and careful consideration of the many momentous issues involved!

"As every one knows by now, the Majority Report has been accepted by the Secretary of State and the Government of India; and the latter has already by Executive Notifications, even proceeded to put it into effect by instalments. What is most harmful to Indian interests, is that the worst and the most pernicious features of the Report, are being acted upon with the utmost possible despatch, whereas, those most urgently needed by this country, are being inexplicably delayed. One of the very few points,—perhaps the only important one on which both the Majority and Minority Reports are agreed viz. the abolition of the embargo on the import of gold, into India, has, for reasons best known to Government, not yet been acted upon; and, there are upto now absolutely no indications of a likely change in this totally unfair and arbitrary decision on the part of the Government. There is no satisfactory explanation vouchsafed hitherto in defence of this attitude, inspite of emphatic and repeated requests in that behalf from the Indian public. This country is entitled to know why and in whose interests, this embargo is being deliberately continued inspite of the unanimous recommendations of the Committee to the contrary. We know what conclusions to draw from a policy at once so interested and so unrighteous. The Finance Member from his seat in the Imperial Council the other day very indignantly repudiated certain charges made against his Department and the Government of India by responsible public men. With all respect to the Hon. the Finance Member, may we know if the continuance of the embargo on the imports of gold, which is said to be maintained in the interests of the Empire is also in the interest of India? and how, if he were in our place, he would characterise the attitude of the Government of India and of his own Department, if he were convicted as we are, that the continuance of this restriction is most harmful to the interests of this country and that it is deliberately maintained in England's interests? With all due deference to the Government of India and the Hon. the Finance Member, may I take the liberty of telling them that the Indian public finds it impossible to reconcile their oft-repeated professions of solicitude for the welfare of the teaming millions of this country, with such actions as I have described.

REVERSE COUNCILS.

"Side by side, the Government of India have commenced during the last month and a half to sell Reverse Councils for very large amounts; and have continued to do so weekly. Upto now they have thus sold Reverse Councils for about £12 to 13 millions, inspite of repeated and emphatic protests from almost all important quarters, both European and Indian. I cannot help saying, that under present circumstances, there is absolutely no justification for resorting, in this wholesale manner, to what at best cannot possibly be described as anything more than "an emergency measure." Even the Majority Report recommends "that the Government of India should be authorised to announce, without previous reference to the Secretary of State on each occasion, their readiness to sell weekly a stated amount of Reverse Councils (including Telegraphic Transfers) during periods of Exchange weekness." Is there such weakness now? Did any weakness exist when the policy of selling Reverse Council Drafts was introduced? The country is entitled to know why and under whose orders, this system has been introduced. The reason given in the Government communique and in the Finance Member's speech is, I cannot help saying, anything but convincing. We are seriously told that large accumulations of war and other profits and savings made in this country and intended for ultimate remittance to England, were impatiently waiting for facilities of remittance and that a benign Government impartially just to all, has in the plenitude of its generosity, come forward to provide such facilities by instituting this method of Reverse Councils, at a time when our harvests are plentiful and the balance of trade is very much in our favour. It would be interesting to know how Government were able to find out what these profits were; and how, even if this excuse were a fact, they were able to ascertain that these profits were so anxiously awaiting remittance Home, as to be provided these special facilities, and if it was the business of the Government to help such profiteers in the manner they say they have done. It would be equally interesting to know why Reverse Councils were sold for the benefit of such remitters at rates which were not only higher than two shillings; but as much as 3¼d. per Rupee more than those obtainable in the market when the very best rate they could have got upto the end of the war was 1/6 or 1/8? And why again the middle-men—mostly European firms and Bankers—were allowed to swallow this gain at the expense of India, to the total exclusion of Indians, including even bona fide remitters? I have already carefully read the remarks of the Finance Member more than once, on these and other points of importance connected with this question; and I have no hesitation in declaring that the explanation vouchsafed, is exceedingly lame and unsatisfactory. In fact, the defence is worse than the crime."

"GREATEST AND GRIEVOUS HARM."

"In spite of the emphatic and unanimous protest of the entire country against the sale of these Reverse Drafts, Government, with the ease and non-chalance characteristic of them, are preserving in their policy with the result highly profitable rates to the fortunate allottees, thus giving a special inducement to the people to transfer their funds to England and thereby causing a stringency in the money market at a time when our internal demands for movements of produce, etc., must necessarily make a very severe encroachment upon all the available resources of the country. The greatest and most grievous harm done to India by this policy of Reverse Councils is the severe depreciation thereby caused in our assets in England, which were all accumulated at the rate of 1s. 4d. to the Rupee, and which, in consequence of these Drafts, are now being poured out at rates ranging between 2s. 10d. and 2s. 6d. to the Rupee; equivalent to a loss of as much as 50 per cent. of their value, the amount of which, upto date, has very nearly reached the big figure of Rupees ten crores. The Finance Minister has explained this point away by saying that "the loss is there all the time potentially; and, sooner or later, it must become a reality" and, also "that the stoppage of Reverse Councils would not make it any less real."

"We know that our different funds in England are now being re-valued and adjusted on the new basis, and would, therefore, show a depreciation or "potential loss," as the Finance Member would put it, so far as the book entries are concerned. First of all, we object to this new basis and to the re-valuation of our assets on this basis, but even assuming that it is correct, why that "book depreciation" should be translated into a real loss in such hot haste, I for one fail to understand. The argument is so utterly untennable that I am astonished that it has been seriously advanced. It is conceivable that the holdings of an investor may suffer a temporary set-back or may even go down substantially in value for some length of time. It is politic and wise therefore to adjust one's account accordingly in one's books, in order to realise the full significance of the exact nature and value of one's assets, but what man in his senses, would ever dream of selling off his investments at the lowest possible level, unless, of course absolutely forced to do so by the irrestible strain of circmstances? Do such circumstances exist at the present moment in the case of India, and are there sufficient weighty grounds to justify this enormous loss to the country at a time, when so far as its trade conditions are concerned, there is everything in its favour? Our answer must emphatically be in the negative, and it is for Government to consider and ponder over the disastrous effect such telling and unimpeachable facts, must necessarily create upon the Indian mind."

"The entire policy of the breaking-up in this abrupt manner of the accepted standard of 2s. 4d. to the Rupee, merely because of the rise in the value of the white metal is wrong in principle, is faulty from end to end, and is inconsistent with Indian interests. The new standard should not have been introduced in place of the one that had settled down during the last twenty years and had commenced to give satisfaction, without sufficient trial having been given to other alternative methods of a less revolutionary character. As it is, the blunder into which the Government have fallen, has brought a number of other blunders in its strain. A faulty standard, forcibly and arbitrarily introduced in defiance of natural causes, has been supported by a number of ill-conceived and equally arbitrary measures that had to be forged in quick succession, in order to prop it up thereby enhancing the wrong already done to this country. The perpetuation of the embargo on the import of gold and the more recent measure of enabling the Government to substitute Rupee paper created ad hoc in place of our sterling assets now being thrown away at ruinous rates, are two of the most conspicuous instances."

INDIA'S RIGHT TO KNOW.

"In face of these momentous issues, the question naturally arises as to why the Government, if they are really in the wrong, have then deliberately resorted to these measures? We can legitimately inquire why India, in spite of the fact that the balance of trade is so largely in her favour and she has enormous assets piled up abroad, is being thus tossed about by every wind that blows and has to helplessly run tandem to the vagaries and uncertainties of the American Cross Rates. We have a right to know why India has been called upon to face a veritable revolution in her currency arrangements with all their attendant evils, inspite of the fact that the war as a whole brought a period of great economic prosperity to the country. The answer to these querries, is very simple: and it is due to us and to our self-respect that it must be freely and frankly given. The whole situation, lies in a nut shell. This dislocation has been brought about by the Executive action of the authorities, not for the benefit of India but of England; and the interests of this country have been unfairly subordinated to those of England.

It is no use disguising this point and burking this plain issue. It would be far more honest to face it manfully and to proceed to handle the situation that has arisen, in the light of this all-important and unimpeachable fact.

"Let us briefly and hurriedly survey the main facts of the situation since the beginning of the war; and the truth of my conclusion will become apparent. In consequence of the supply by India of raw materials, munitions, food-stuffs and other necessaries of life, not only for England and parts of the Empire but also for the Allies, a very large balance of trade was created in favour of India, which had to be met, but to pay which England had not sufficient old in her coffers; and for which she wished to pay as little as possible. Studious and deliberate methods were therefore devised by an all powerful and almost absolute Government to bring this about; and measure after measure, that has

INDIAN CURRENCY MUDDLE.

(Continued from page 9.)

war, in currency and exchange matters, can be easily explained and understood when examined in the light of these facts. Every available method was, therefore, unfairly resorted to to substantially reduce if not altogether wipe out the balance of trade in favour of India. First of all, huge war contributions amounting to £100 million and £45 millions respectively, were wrung out of India's poverty by *coupe-d'etat* that were even in India, as novel in their conception as they were effective and complete in their execution; and credits for these sums were thus created in favour of the United Kingdom. Simultaneously, the balance of trade in favour of India was also effectively prevented from being augmented by the severe and in many cases, absolutely unnecessary restrictions that were imposed on various exports during and even after the war; and finally, an embargo was placed on the import of gold which still exists. If gold had been allowed to come freely to India, I venture to think that the Exchange would not have broken down in the manner that it has; and the present grave situation would not have arisen.

"A SELF-CONDEMNED POLICY.

"I am open to confess that there may be honest differences of opinion on this point; but I would like to ask a simple question. Suppose India had been an independent or self-governing country, but with her trade conditions and currency relations with England exactly the same they are now, how would England have behaved towards her in face of a huge trade balance in India's favour? The answer to this question must form the only basis of a fair and impartial test. The position between America and England was and still is very much the same. America is to-day a creditor country with a huge trade balance in her favour. How has England behaved towards her? How has England met her liabilities to America? Has she proceeded to wipe out that balance by a stroke of the pen as she has done in the case of India? Has she refused to give out gold to America as she is refusing in the case of India? Has she denied to her, as she has done to India, the right of determining the form in which she should be paid for her materials? If not, England's policy with regard to India, under precisely the same circumstances, must stand self-condemned. Could England not have mobilised Indian Government and Railway securities held in England and tendered them to India in payment of her debt, as was done in the case of America with very good result? Even if she wanted money during the stress of the war and wished India to accommodate her could England not have asked for and obtained a loan in this country against bills or some other form of British security, at a rate which would have tempted large investments? These and other methods were open to Government if only they wished to deal honestly by India. But, as we have already seen, the whole object of these manipulations was to mulct India of her legitimate dues under cover of untenable excuses. In short, India has been penalised in the interest of more potential interests. Somebody had to be sacrificed; and who could be better suited for this task than the Cindrella of the Empire?

"The whole situation is one of melancholy significance; and this country demands an early reconsideration of it from end to end, in consultation with qualified Indian opinion, in order that it may be still possible to evolve a policy, which whilst it may benefit India, need not necessarily harm England and thus ensure to the advantage of both; thereby, materially contributing to the welfare and contentment of the teeming millions of this country."

HON. MR. PURSHOTTAMDAS.

The Hon. Mr. Purushottamdas then moved:—

"This public meeting of the Citizens of Bombay enters its emphatic protest against the constitution of the Indian Currency Committee and the general disregard shown in the recommendations of the majority report thereof of the expressed opinion of the Indian commercial and industrial community.

Mr. Purshotamdas in commending the resolution to the attention of the meeting said that the Committee, upon whose report, they had assembled that evening to consider, was the fourth of the kind that was appointed to consider the question of Indian Currency and Exchange; the 1st was the Royal Commission of 1892, the second was the Fowler Commission of 1898, the 3rd was the Chamberlain Commission of 1913. Reviewing the work done by these various Commissions and the recommendations made by them one was driven to the conclusion that each succeeding commission was appointed to and was revising the report or reports of its predecessor or predessors, and one can fairly infer that it was considered that the Currency policy as laid down by the various Committees was worth revision from time to time. The Fowler Committee had recommended free import of gold to India to make up for the balance of trade against India. But this fair and reasonable recommendation of the Fowler Committee did not meet with the approval of Government and no action was taken upon it. Even the Chamberlain Commission had made the same recommendation and all hopes that were entertained that this recommendation so repeatedly made would be given effect to, were frustrated by the outbreak of the war immediately after the Report of this Committee came out. The speaker then dilated upon the questionable character of the constitution of the Committee upon whose recommendations, action is now being so precipitately taken by Government, and without any regard to the mischief that such action did to the Indian interests. Viewed from this point, the work done by Dadiba Merwanji Dalal for India, in spite of his being placed in a minority of one to ten, was really praiseworthy. He read here the confession of Mr. Dalal himself in his report of his feelings of uneasiness, and disagreement with the Majority Report, which confession went again to show that he had to face great and peculiar difficulties for want of proper representation on the Committee. The speaker then said that though the question was one affecting Indian Currency and Indians, strangely, for the way in which things Indian were being done, the Committee was to sit in London and even witnesses to represent Indian views had to be sent all the way over out to London at so much inconvenience, expense and trouble. As stated in the Report, 28 witnesses were examined, of whom four were non-official Indians, one was an official Indian and the remaining 23 represented either the English bankers, or retired Finance Ministers or others which, again showed how lightly and partially Indian matters were being treated. No doubt the London Chamber of Commerce and the Manchester Chamber of Commerce were called upon to send winesses to give evidence before the Committee, but, they considered it unnecessary to nominate any witnesses to give evidence before the Committee, even though, if any one had been put on their behalf, it would not have improved the Indian case by a jot.

NEED OF A STABLE GOLD EXCHANGE STANDARD.

The speaker then dwelt upon the necessity of having a stable gold exchange standard for India, and also upon the difficulties which Indian commerce and industries had to encounter on account of the present policy of Government with regard to this policy. He then concluded by paying a very appreciative tribute to the manly, and straightforward manner in which Mr. Dadiba Dalal had done his duty towards his Motherland in spite of his being in a minority.

MR. MANU SUBEDAR.

Mr. Manu Subedar, seconding the resolution, said the present Finance Member of the Government of India recently declared that the Secretary of State and the Government of India approved of the Report of the Currency Committee and would adopt its recommendations, for this, among other reasons, that there had been no alternative proposals. Now, had the people of India made no altinative suggestions during the last so many years? Did not the late Mr. Gokhale and others, in years past, suggest the proper lines along which the currency policy should proceed? He (then speaker) must say that the reason given for adopting the Report was not the real reason. The Finance Member had asserted to the effect that if the export trade of India suffered on account of the rise in exchange its import trade stood in an advantageous position. As to the position of advantage which the rise in exchange was supposed to have placed the import trade of India, the Hon. Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy had ably pointed out that, notwithstanding this rise in exchange, they were not in position to get most of the imported articles any the cheaper.

MR. JAMNADAS DWARKADAS.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, supporting the resolution, said that when the tale of the fluctuations in exchange was related to them they found that those fluctuations were nothing but "organised loot" as it had been called. Was it not ridiculous that on a Committee appointed to consider the question of Indian Currency they should have had only one Indian, that the Committee should have met not in India but in London, that out of the total number of 28 witnesses examined there should have been only five Indian witnesses, and that the Committee should have made no reference in their report to the suggestions made by the Indian witnesses?

RESOLUTION CARRIED.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

MR. S. R. BOMANJI.

SECOND RESOLUTION.

Mr. S. R. Bomanji moved:

"This meeting strongly condemns the action taken by the Government of India on certain recommendations of the Majority Report of the Currency Committee; and in particular the action taken by them in selling Reverse Council Bills at a time when the balance of trade is so highly in favour of India and in a manner which involves serious losses to the country's reserves in England and other consequences disastrous to the money market, trade and industries of this country; and urges the immediate discontinuance of such sales.

Mr. Bomanji said:—

"In this connection so much has been spoken and written in the Press that it would be superfluous for me to give you the history of this operation but let us try and understand what the Government have done. They have appointed a Committee which as previous speakers have pointed out was defective in its constitution. The majority of the Committee, that is to say, all the English members of the Committee, have made recommendations which cut to the very root of all the confidence which the public should have in the currency of their country. By a stroke of the pen the majority report has assumed that 2s. in gold is the best ratio for the Indian rupee. They have further assumed that the best way to establish this ratio is by fixing on the American Cross Rate, and by making the Indian Government dance whichever way the tune was played from London. In adopting this policy recommended by the Majority Report the Government of India have taken certain steps notwithstanding the universal protests from Indians. Amongst the people who protested the greatest of them all is Mr. Dadiba Dalal whose Minority Report the Government have absolutely ignored but who very courageously took up the cudgels for what he thought right and good for his country. Gentlemen, we have hardly appreciated the great services that Mr. Dadiba Dalal has rendered to India by his Minority Report which I am happy to think has evoked very strong support even from outside sources, such as Mr. Ewart S. Grogan, the East African millionaire, who in his letter to the London "Times," which I have to-day distributed to you all in pamphlet form, strongly supports his Minority Report, and I am rather surprised to have such strong support from a quarter which cannot be considered as by any means friendly to us. Gentlemen, we know that Mr. Dalal is not a politician, and we further know that he is more pro-British than most Indians and he characterises the attempt to change the standard ratio which the Currency Committee have done as a "device to deceive the people." One of the steps, gentlemen, taken by Government is the selling of Reverse Council Bills.

"LEGALISED PLUNDER.

"Gentlemen, I do not wish to pose as an expert, nor do I wish to make this meeting follow me in the rather involved reasonings and history which I would have to give them in order to explain every evil result which comes out of the adoption of this policy. But there are certain very obvious things which I am sure have not escaped the notice of the Indian public. When the market rate of exchange was 2/4d, Government came forward in their usual blundering manner to carry out, in the letter instead of in the spirit, the Majority Report recommendations. In doing so they have caused in the last few weeks exchange fluctuations unknown in the history of this country. They have paralysed trade of all kinds and they have caused a waste of accumulated reserves in the sale of Reverse Bills. The reserves, I speak of have been accumulated at the rate of Rs. 15 to the pound and are being dissipated at the approximate rate of rupees 7/8 to the pound. This operation involves India in a loss of 1½ crores of rupees per week. Government is endeavouring to throw dust in our eyes, and conceal this loss by putting Indian Treasury Bills in Paper Currency Reserve under the new powers taken last Thursday at the Imperial Council at Delhi. If this *ruinous policy* is persisted in, the financial resources of India will be dissipated, and next year, Government will be forced to propose fresh taxation At 1/4d. exchange we were the world creditors, but under the trusteeship of Great Britain our prosperity is not only being undermined but we may gradually dwindle into world debtors, if the sale of Reverse Councils is not stopped, and exchange is not lowered and the rate for acquisition of sovereigns changed by gradual stages from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15. When I read the figures of the applications for Reverse Council Bills, figures which have been swollen artificially by speculative tenders called into existence by Government, I ask myself whether this is not a direct invitation for a share in the "legalised plunder" of Indian funds to every Exchange Bank and to every Englishman and foreigner in India The loss which is inflicted on Indian Reserves as already well-known. It amounts to several crores of rupees which has been admitted by the Finance Member in his speech. Even in the sale of Reverse Bills the Government have discriminated against Indian applicants. They have been led from one false step into another until every honest citizen of this country cannot but characterise the process that is going on except as I have characterized it by calling it an "Organized Loot." Are the Government going to perpetuate this loss, and are they going to persist in the course of policy which has been condemned over and over again?

When the history of these times comes to be written if it is written by Englishmen they will doubtless say what the majority report has said about the various faults, blunders and errors of the Government of India and the Secretary of State in the last 5 years. In this connection I cannot do better than quote Mr. Ewart Grogan. Referring to the adoption by the Government of India of the Majority Report and their subsequent action he says:—

"The fact remains, however, that the paramount duty of the Indian Government was to maintain its currency machine in tune with the Monetary Law, in order to protect the Indian people from distortion of all their financial adjustments and from the immeasurable suffering that inflation of the unit of value necessarily inflicts on the struggling debtor class. The Indian Government's total failure in this primary duty will mature as the most desolating of its many failures during the last five years. The hesitations, evasions, compromises, timidities, tentative advances, inconsequential withdrawals, smug satisfactions, and complete lack of any defined and continuing policy based on recognition of the vital principle at stake, which the war has taught us to associate with entrenched bureaucracy, are well brought out in the evidence of the Indian bureaucrats. This abject failure to perform one of the primary functions of Government is treated with a bucket of whitewash from the unofficial members of the Commission, who in paragraph 32 "desire to place on record our recognition of the skill, courage, and resource which the Government of India and the authorities at the India Office have shown."

There is little that I can add to this except saying that in this matter the Government are betraying the trust which has been put on them and are weakening to the very foundation the confidence felt by the Indian public in their wisdom and in their integrity.

MR. HAILEY'S ARGUMENT REFUTED.

Continuing, Mr. Bomanji said:—"There is one more point to which with your permission I shall speak for a minute. Mr. Hailey from his position as Finance Member of the Government of India, has tried to answer the charge which I have laid with regard to the sacrifice of Indian interests by the Government of India and by the Secretary of State and his financial advisers Mr. Hailey pathetically asks whether he and his distinguished forerunners in office have pocketed any part of India's money. This I must say is absolutely ridiculous, and is an attempt to evade the main issue. No one is charging any individual officer of Government with misappropriation when he says that the interests of Indian producers are being sacrificed, that the interests of Indian trade and industry are being adversely affected, and when the public see from day to day the losses running into millions of pounds inflicted on the Indian tax-payer. The heavy bills which we have laid against the Government of India they have not tried to meet. The most honest way of meeting them was to say that the Government of India is merely a Post Office and that in current matters they are absolutely powerless. They have to carry out the mandate sent by the Financial Authorities of the India Office. Instead of declaring that he was powerless to do anything one way or the other Mr. Hailey has taken upon himself the burden of defending without any conviction the action taken by the authorities in the India Office, Sir James Brunyate & Co., He is not himself convinced, as his speech makes it obvious, but if he would like this matter to be considered in detail, and if he throws out a challenge, and if he is sincere about it, I for my part am quite ready to give him chapter and verse. I would content myself with only one illustration. When Great Britain wanted to purchase wheat in India for Army requirements, the Government of India first prohibited the export of wheat on private account thus lowering rupee prices, and used India's Gold to a certain extent for this purpose and with that Gold sovereign which was worth Rs. 17 to Rs. 20 per sovereign at that time they purchased wheat worth Rs. 17 to Rs. 20 and charged the Allies at Rs. 15 inflicting a loss on this country of Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 on every Rs. 15 of wheat purchase. On the other hand when during resent food difficulties Great Britain imported Australian wheat we know that the Australians insisted on payment for this wheat in Gold and also that they insisted on being paid not the current price ruling in Australia but the market price in London so that for wheat which Great Britain and Allies got in London they had to pay the London prices which were very high and included the freight for reaching all the way to London and the insurance and all the other charges. Any business man will see at once what enormous difference this may be. When you want to purchase from India you squeeze us down to the lowest price possible and when India has to purchase anything she must purchase at top prices. This tortuous wheat policy, gentlemen, was carried out by Mr. M. M. S. Gubbay whose nomination as Financial Secretary to the Government of India is received with great alarm throughout the cuntry; Mr Gubbay being one of the signatories of the Majority Report of the Currency Committee he is not entitled to his new post as India views with alarm his currency and financial policy.

PREPARED TO SUBSTANTIATE EVERY CHARGE.

Concluding Mr. Bomonji said:—

"I can go on indefinitely multiplying examples, gentlemen, but I cannot intervene between this meeting and the other eminent speakers, who are to follow me. I will therefore, content myself with saying that I am prepared to substantiate every charge which I have made against the Currency and Exchange policy of the Government of India, and that to me the enormous sacrifice of this country's interests does not appear as anything but an "Organized Loot" and that the intelligent Indian public will go on protesting against this policy until they have secured the final reversal of this policy and the establishment of honest currency conditions according to the dictates of the opinion of the people of this country and all the losses incurred by this country is recovered from the British Treasury. In the meanwhile we urge on the Government's immediate stoppage of the sale of Reverse Council Bills. If they want to know what is the alternative which we proposed to have, that alternative in one word is:

"Remove the restrictions on the importation of gold into this country and let anybody who wants to purchase things from India pay for the purchase in Gold."

If Government do not deem it advisable to remove the restrictions on the import of gold at the present juncture, then let them at least have the acquisition price of gold raised. I am not saying this to justify this meeting but I am saying this to meet the charge made by Mr. Hailey that no alternatives have been suggested. It is an untenable charge and I am sorry that Mr. Hailey could not think of a better answer.

APPEAL TO INTERNATIONAL JURY.

Gentlemen, it is because we have no faith in the reactionary advisers of the India Office that our Chamber of Commerce has been compelled in absolute despair, to appeal to an International Jury and we have advertised for a monograph on currency maters to be submitted to the League of Nations. India as represented by this Indian Merchants' Chamber has tried is very best to make representations to the Government of India, and having failed to get any redress to their grievances has been compelled to appeal to an International to Jury against the policy as laid down by Great Britain whose sole desire is to make India a dumping ground for Manchester and other British manufacturers as Mr. Grogan has so ably demonstrated in the letter which I have distributed, and I shall close my speech with quoting the 6 possible theories of Mr. Grogan whereby he thinks the report can be explained in terms of reason:

(1) A plot to whitewash the Indian Government; (2) Political influence leading to a premeditated policy of assisting Manchester and Dundee exports by imposing a burden equivalent to 100 per cent. sterling Excise on their competitors in India; (3) Financial influence leading to a premeditated policy of sweeping every Indian debtor into the maw of the British Banking Trust; (4) Subservience to same factor desperately interested in the maintenance of the high value of silver; (5) An organized attempt by the Indian bureaucracy surreptitiously to multiply its salaries and pensions; (6) All-round general nescience on the part of all the responsible parties. ...

I have much pleasure in proposing the resolution for your kind acceptance."

MR. B. F. MADON.

Mr. B. F. Madon in seconding the resolution said:—

Our objections to these Reverse Bills are: (1) that the trade situation does not justify such sales; (2) that they have involved India into an enormous and yet unnecessary loss by the way the sterling assets of this country are thrown away at bargain counter rates; (3) that the procedure has created most undesirable speculation; (4) that it has seriously hampered the natural flow of our export trade, and (5) that the step has created serious stringency in the money market, with consequences that are sure to be disastrous to the trade and industry of this country if the Government persist in their present course.

I will say a few words on each of these points. First let me point out that the only justification for Reverse Bills is to support Exchange in times of weakness as laid down in so many words by their own Committee. If Exchange is weak at 2—4 it could be supported at that level if the Government thought this necessary; but the thing becomes indefensible when on this ground it is put up to 2—10, etc., following the New York rate. We, however, deny that there is any real weakness of exchange i.e., that exports are now insufficient to balance imports. The Finance Member relies on the great demand for these Reverse Bills as a proof positive that the demand is a genuine trade demand. I will show you how wrong such a deduction would be by a homely simile. Suppose a child is very fond of sweets. Suppose it has has an ample dinner and then tempting sweets are spread before him. This child will begin eating these sweets with avidity. Would any sensible man argue from this that the child had been previously starving? What the Government has done is to spread such sweets before the speculative public here in the shape of a clear 10 per cent. and more profit in a single day and without the slightest risk of loss. They have been overwhelmed with applications for Reverse Bills, but they cannot argue thereform that it is all genuine trade demand.

There is a much surer test. Reverse Bills, as the Finance Member has been good enough to explain, are the equivalent of the export of gold. Therefore, the demand for them means that there are many people wanting to export gold in settlement of their dues abroad. Let the Government apply the test. Let them give the gold out here at their chosen rate of 11·30 grains, to the Rupee and let the allottees themselves look after the shipping, and see the result. They will find that all these people were only after the profits or what Mr. Bomonji would call "loot," and they will promptly realise the gold here as the profits will be greater than by shipping it out.

SACRIFICING INDIA'S STERLING ASSETS.

So much for the genuineness of the demand. I go further and say that even if the demand was there, it is not right that the Government should supply it at an enormous sacrifice of our sterling assets. When two years ago silver went over 45d. the Secretary of State declared that he could not think of selling rupees at a loss. The loss to the Government then was trivial compared to the enormous sums they are now throwing away week by week because we had paid Rs. 15 for every £1 now held in London for the bulk of our sterling assets, and to-day the Secretary of State is selling back the same £1 at only Rs. 7 or thereabouts and as they are now selling £2 millions a week, the loss to this country amounts to the tremendous sum of 1 crore 60 lakhs per week. We may well ask why the Secretary of State now so lightly treats this tremendous loss on our sterling assets? Why does he throw them away to-day at bargain counter rates, at rates so tempting that by their own admissions heavy speculation has been the result?

The Government has been obliged to curb all this speculation by regulations which however, have not improved their position in the eyes of the public. They first tried to discriminate between applicants on the ground of their bona fides. Do they mean to tell us that only big bankers and merchants that can write cheques for lakhs are bona fide? These people will speculate like any other if they see a good profit ahead. The Government has had had the good sense to cancel this discrimination but their other regulation requiring a margin by a certified cheque for 20 per cent. of the amount applied for remains. Now, we know that the allotment comes to about 2 per cent. of the application. Therefore, an applicant has really to put up ten times the amount he is likely to get. If a man wishes to get £5,000 allotted, he must put up a margin of £50,000. It has cut out the small margin, however bona fide and has left the spoils to the big bankers and merchants which is manifestly a very unfair arrangement. Does not the policy of the Government stand self-condemned when they have to hedge in the sales of Reverse Bills with such means in the hope of keeping but the speculator? If the demand is genuine trade demand why these supposed safeguards? And in any event, what on earth has a bank of issue to do with the motives of applicants for gold for export? If the sales are right, let the entire public benefit, if they are wrong let them be stopped altogether.

HAMPERING IMPORT TRADE.

Proceeding Mr. Madon said:—Another objection to these Reverse Bills is that they hamper the natural flow of our export trade. Remittances are the natural cover for export bills, and by taking them away from the market, Government is taking away so much of our export cover, and make the realisation of our produce more difficult. The ultimate sufferer is the grower of produce. Another very serious consequence of these Reverse sales is that funds have been withdrawn from the money market, a serious stringency has been created, and what is much worse there is a sense of insecurity and apprehension in the money market as to the future. In view of the storm of protests raised against the sales of Reverse Bills, Government has been obliged to modify its policy and return part of the funds withdrawn from the market back to the market. But how? By further inflation, or as they term it "by creating rupee securities ad hoc." What they propose to do is to use up the proceeds of the Reverse Bills for their own purposes, and deposit in the Currency Reserve an equal amount of Treasury Bills, at least it is thus I understand it.

"STOP THESE REVERSE SALES."

The Finance Member asks us for alternatives. My reply would be.

"Stop these Reverse sales. Do not interfere with the natural course of trade allow gold to come in freely. Stop all your artificial interference with our currency. If you cannot give us rupees without loss, do not give them at a loss. Fix your price for selling rupees in the same way as you did for the past three years i.e., in relation to the price of silver from time to time, but, in any case do not force upon us a change of our standard and thereby upsetting the relations between the debtor and the creditor, greatly to the disadvantage of the debtor class, which means the toiling millions of this country. We believe we are till times are more normal and we have more reliable economic data before us."

"If you are determined to force this change of the standard unit on the country, at least do it without undue disregard of India's interests, at least without putting this country to further enormous but avoidable losses. You want your ultimate rate to be 2/- well, support the exchange when it breaks below that figure. Do not let us be tossed about by fluctuations in the New York rate which we cannot control. Do not sacrifice our assets in the vain attempt at stability based on this rate.

Already America threatens to revoke the Pittmann Act which has fixed a bottom limit to silver. The next Government there is likely to be Republican which means that it will be most anxious to kick silver out of the country for good and all, and the silver democrats will not then carry the day as they did last year. I say to the Government do not hurriedly launch this country into an economic up-heaval on the basis of deductions drawn from present abnormal conditions.

Concluding Mr. Madon said:—

"Let not the Government beguile itself into the belief that it will be able to take away crores of rupees from the pockets of our producer without his realising what it means to him. He will know one day that he has been wronged, and that day will not be long in coming, and then the contentment of the masses and their faith in the Sarkar will be rudely shattered, and it is in this contentment and in this faith that lie the foundations of the Birth Raj."

MR. MATHURADAS VUSSANJI KHIMJI.

Mr. Mathuradas Vussonji Khimji, supporting the resolution, said the financial policy of Government was gradually drifting in a direction which was not calculated to serve the interests of the producing classes which constituted a major portion of the country's population. Rather it did a positive harm to them. Much of the confusion had taken place because of the restrictions on the import of gold. It was only the extraordinary circumstances such as the world-wide War that could justify partly such drastic restrictions. The Government had gone even a step further. It was now selling the Reverse Council Bills which meant the shipment of gold from this country. Where was the excess of import? In the absence of that Reverse Bills, would go to serve others' interests at the cost of this country. The resolution was carried.

MR. C. V. MEHTA

The Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta then moved:—

THIED RESOLUTION.

"This meeting views with great indignation the introduction of the Bill to amend the Gold Import Act of 1917 which seeks to prolong the restrictions against the import of Gold in India which are preventing exchange from reaching a natural level and which therefore are in contradiction to the recommendation of both the majority and minority Reports of the Currency Committee and also to the unanimous public feeling in this matter."

Mr. Mehta said the first resolution of that evening's meeting told them that the Government of India and the Secretary of State were not following all the recommendations of the Currency Committee. The speaker said if all the recommendation were carried out then they would not have to organise that meeting. Government were following only those recommendations which served their interest best. If that was not so why were Government not allowing them to import the proportionate amount of gold which they were entitled to. The speaker then explained at length the fallacy of the present policy of the Government, and asked as to what the remedy was. (A voice from the audience "Home-Rule.") The speaker said until they got responsibility in the Central Government, there was no other remedy.

PRO. KALE.

Prof. Kale seconding the resolution said the question raised in the resolution was a very simple one. The question was whether India was to be allowed to impart her requisite quantity of gold. In that connection several resolutions were already passed and they were going to pass several more. He said to right the wrong required the sweeping change in Government's present policy.

MR. HANSRAJ PRAGJI THACKERSEY.

Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thackersey who supported the resolution remarked that inspite of the strong recommendation of both the majority and minority reports of the Currency Committee to remove the restrictions on the free import of gold. Government was going to perpetuate them indefinitely without the least justification. Indians tolerated this control on the free and unrestricted import of gold during the War, because it was imposed upon them as a war measure. Now when the situation had improved, there was no earthly reason why this sort of thing should continue which was grossly unjust, selfish and highly detrimental to the interests of India. The root cause of the Currency and exchange difficulties was the control thus imposed and exercised since the year, 1917.

The resolution which was further supported by Mr. Sitaram Poddar was carried unanimously.

MR. MAZUMDAR.

The following resolution which was moved by Mr. N. M. Mazumdar was then passed:—

"This meeting earnestly prays for an urgent reconsideration of the entire policy of the Government regarding Indian Currency Exchange in the light of Indian opinion and requests the Government not to act on the majority Report of the Currency Committee by Executive order."

Fuller report of Mr. Mazumdar's speech and the proceedings thereafter will be published to-morrow.

A LIGHTNING REVOLUTION.

DRAMATIC DEVELOPMENTS IN BERLIN

KAPP-LUETTWITZ REGIME--AND BREAKDOWN.

MARTIAL LAW IN GERMANY.

MEETING OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SUMMONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, March, 12.
Recd. 9 a.m., March 20.

Berlin.—A revolutionary plot by reactionaries has been discovered. General von Luttwitz, commanding First Reichswehr, is alleged to be implicated. It is believed that the coup was planned for March 6th, but was postponed for a fortnight. The four arrests, which have been ordered, include Staff Captain Pabst and Doctor Kapp, one of the founders of the Fatherland Party. Both are believed to have fled.

COUP D'ETAT INOPPORTUNELY FORCED

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, March 16.
Recd. 12-10 p.m., March 20.

The reported dramatic breakdown of the Kapp regime has unquestionably surprised and puzzled the diplomatic circles, although one of the probable reasons is the fact that the coup d'etat was inopportunely forced to a head at a unpropitious moment for the revolutionaries by the discovery of the plot and the prime movers decided that the time was not ripe to disclose their hand, for undoubtedly Kapp and Luttwitz are mere figureheads. The agreement is in the nature of a compromise, doubtless inevitable, owing to the general apathy of partisans of both sides and the growing fear of civil war. A number of Kapp's terms however are included in the agreement, for apparently a government of experts means government of bureaucrats and the election of the President by plebiscite is interpreted as favouring the election of a popular military general or dynast.

On the other hand, the most striking innovation is the establishment inside the Reichstag of a Second Chamber of an almost exclusively economic and industrial character, in which Labour will sit side b side with Capital. Meanwhile, unrelaxed vigilance in military preparedness is th keynote of the Allied policy, as the events have emphasised the instability of any regime at present in Germany and fact that late enemies have not yet learned lessons of their defeat.

ERZEBRGER RESIGNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March, 13.
Recd. 12 midnight, March 20.

A telegram from Berlin says that Erzberger has resigned.

KAPP, HEAD OF GOVT.

LUETTWITZ MADE C.-IN-C.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, March, 13.
Recd. 12 midnight, March 20.

Berlin.—Following on the revolt of the reactionary troops the Noske Government has ceased to exist and Government has passed into the hands of Dr. Kapp, who has appointed the reactionary von Luettwitz as the Military Commander in Chief.

REVOLUTIONARIES CAPTURE MUNICH.

THREE MINISTERS ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 14.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., March 21.

BERLIN.—It is stated in the new Government circles that the revolutionaries have taken possession of Munich and furthermore that the old Government has gone to Dresdon, but von Jagow, the former Foreign Minister, will become Foreign Minister in the new Government. Schiffer, Minister of Justice, and Hirsch Hainisch and Heine, respectively Prussian Premier and Ministers of Worship and Interior, have been arrested. Newspapers "Freiheit" and "Vorwaerts" have been suppressed and the offices are occupied by troops.

UNCERTAIN ATTITUDE OF WORKERS.

GERMANY UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 14.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., March 21.

BERLIN.—The attitude of miners and railwaymen towards the revolution is uncertain. The shipyard workers at Hamburg have decided to strike. Luettwitz has assumed the executive powers in Berlin and Brandenburg and has extended martial law to the whole of Germany.

BERLIN ON THE 12TH.

THREATENED WITH IMMEDIATE REVOLUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March, 13.
Recd. 12 midnight, March 20.

Berlin, March, 13th.—Berlin was threatened during the night by an immediate danger of revolution. It was announced at midnight that the revolting bodies of troops had begun to march on Berlin from Doeberitz and Generals von Olderhausen and von Oven and Lieutcolonel Wetzel went out to meet them to warn them of the consequences of their action. The revolting troops included the Baltic troops and Erhard and Loewenfeld naval brigades. They had reached Tiergarten station by five this morning.

A BLOODLESS REVOLUTION.

NO RESISTANCE OFFERED TO TROOP

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March, 13.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., March, 21.

Berlin.—The details of the revolution show that no resistance was offered to the troops, who quickly gained the possession of the city. Ebert fled and all leaders of the late Government had seemingly quitted Berlin. Dr. Kapp immediately proclaimed himself Chancellor and Premier of Prussia and issued a proclamation prepared in advance. The revolution was bloodless and public was taken completely by surprise.

Yesterday, the chief interest in the financial and commercial circles centred in the sudden remarkable rise in the value of the mark. During the past few days, people who had been hoarding foreign money for speculative purpose have been loading it off as fast as possible.

GERMANY'S PRETENDED DEMOCRATIC REGIME

BERLIN GARRISON'S SECRET PREARRANGEMENTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 14.
Recd. 12 noon, March 21.

A message from Paris states that according to the "Temps" success was carefully planned. The *Coup d'etat* now makes the whole history of Germany during the past few months singularly clear and logical. Interminable discussions regarding the Treaty, explosions of rage following upon the demands for the war criminals, attacks upon the inter-Allied commissions—all were symptoms of the counter-revolution.

ALLIES' BUSINESS.

Whatever ultimate results may be the Allies henceforth know how to estimate the genuineness of the democratic regime which Germany pretended to establish as a durable guarantee of the peace.

Further details from Berlin show that the bloodless nature of the revolution was due to the fact that the garrison of Berlin has made secret pre-arrangements for the entry of Luettwit's troops from the Doeberitz Camp which comprised two brigades of the naval forces and part of a notorious Iron Division which had recently arrived from the Baltic provinces. On Friday evening the troops paraded for their march to Berlin. Noske heard of this and enjoined them to desist. The troops, however, replied that they would arrive at the Brandenburg Gate at six o'clock in the morning and if the Government did not resign, it would be removed forcibly. Meanwhile, Noske mobilised the Berlin garrison and, fully confident in its loyalty, posted field and machine-guns everywhere and not until they heard that the garrison at the Brandenburg Gate had gone over to insurgents did the Ministers flee from the city.

CAPP'S PROCLAMATION.

HIS CHARGE AGAINST OLD GOVT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, March 14.
Recd. 12 noon, March 21.

A message from Berlin states that the new Imperial Chancellor Kapp has issued a lengthy proclamation charging the old Government with corruption and instancing Erzberger Case. The proclamation declares that the old Government was incapable of warding off Bolshevism which is threatening. It is alleged that the National Assembly continued to govern without a mandate and illegally postponed the elections. The proclamation promises that the financial conditions of the Federal States shall be constitutionally restored, that war loans shall be safeguarded, that repayments shall be begun, that economic freedom shall be restored to landed property which shall be properly taxed, that strikes and sabotage shall be ruthlessly suppressed, that Government shall hold a balance between capitalism and labour shielding worker against servitude and that work shall be the principal duty of every man. "Germany", concludes the manifesto, "shall be a moral community of Labour."

LUETTWITZ-KAPP MANIFESTO

EBERT-NOSKE APPEAL FOR STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March, 13.
Recd. 12 midnight, March 20.

Berlin, March, 13th.—9- a.m.—The "Vorwaerts" offices have been occupied by the public security guard and the semi-official News Agency has provisionally suspended services to the provinces and foreign countries. A Proclamation has been issued, stating that the Noske Government has ceased to exist and the entire authority has passed into the hands of Dr. Kapp as the Imperial Chancellor and Prussian Premier, who has appointed the Infantry General Baron von Luettwitz the well-known reactionary, as the military Commander in Chief. A new Govment of order, freedom and action is being formed. The proclamation is signed by Von Luettwitz and Dr. Kapp.

Dr. Ebert and Herr Noske have issued a manifesto summoning workers to a general strike.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS' MANIFESTO.

REFUSAL TO BOW TO THE MILITARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March, 13.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., March, 21.

Berlin.—The Social Democratic Party has issued a manifesto, announcing that the military is in revolt, adding that the mercenary troops, who were afraid of disbandment which had been ordered, wanted to put the reactionaries into the military posts. The Social Democrats state that they have refused to bow to the military constraint and would not enter into convenants with the Baltic criminals. The manifesto calls on the workers to use every means to destroy the return of the bloody reaction and only one means against the return of Wilhelm the Second namely, to paralyse all economic life.

The publication of the evening papers has been prohibited.

QUIET IN BERLIN.

KAPP'S PROCLAMATION REGARDING NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 13.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., March 21.

BERLIN, 10 a.m.—Berlin preserves its aspect this morning and traffic is circulating as if nothing had happened. Everything is normal except for a considerable body of troops in the centre of the city. Kapp's proclamation declares that the National Assembly's mandate to establish constitution and to conclude peace has expired. The proclamation dissolves the Assembly and announces the return to constitutional conditions immediately internal order has been restored.

STREETS ALMOST DESERTED

WORKERS CEASE WORK.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, March 14.
Recd. 12 noon, March 21.

A message from Berlin states that the streets on March 14th are almost deserted except for occasional military patrols. Workmen in electric power-station have ceased work. Trams and underground railways have ceased, but the city railway has not yet been affected by the general strike. The water-supply in Berlin was cut off this morning. It is expected that the strike will spread in the course of a day bringing everything to a complete stand-still. A shortage of bread is already causing grave concern. Censor Lincoln refuses to permit correspondents to telegraph abroad anything but facts. They are allowed to express no opinions.

GENERAL STRIKE IN DORTMUND AND BOCHUM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 14.
Recd. 11 a.m. March 21.

A message from Berlin states that a general strike is reported to have been declared in Dortmund and Bochum. The Governor of East Prussia and Commander of the First Reichswehr have issued a manifesto recognising the new Government.

"GERMANY THREATENED WITH CIVIL WAR."

SAXON GOVT. DENOUNCES NEW GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 14.
Recd. 12 noon Mar. 21.

A message from Berlin states that the Saxon Government has issued a proclamation denouncing the new Government in Berlin as mad and reactionary insurgents and declaring that Germany is threatened with a civil war and a complete ruin. The attempt to institute a military dictatorship in Berlin must be prevented in every possible way.

GERMAN HONOUR AND PEACE TREATY.

KAPP ON GOVT'S. DEMOCRATIC STAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 14.
Recd. 11 a.m. March 21.

A message from Berlin states that Kapp addressing the foreign press correspondents stated that he would loyally fulfil the Treaty insofar as the Treaty was reconcilable with the German honour and the country's economic future. He said that Government took its stand on Democracy but he added:—"We have reraised the black, white and red flag to a place of honour. We shall put down any attempt at a general strike." He said that the war criminals would be tried in Leipzig and that the censorship would shortly be relaxed. The old Government has gone to Stuttgart.

EBERT'S GOVT. DENOUNCES INSURRECTION.

THREE HEADS TO HOLD A CONFERENCE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 14.
Recd. 11 a.m. March 21.

BERLIN.—The Eberts Government has issued a manifesto from Dresden denouncing the insurrection as the work of Baltic adventurers and predicting its early collapse The manifesto says that its decrees are illegal and that they will not be recognised. The Governments of Bavaria Baden and Wurtenberg have issued proclamations declaring that they are opposed to the unconstitutional machinations of reactionaries that ihey recognise only the Imperial Government and the National Assembly in which their peoples concur. Meanwhile, a general strike has been proclaimed in Frankfurt and Hamburg where great processions of workers are parading the streets. Workers in Ruhr basin are opposed to the general strike. A message from Coblenz states that Marshal Foch, Sir Henry Wilson and the American commander are holding a conference at Mainz, French Rhine Army's headquarters on March 15th.

FRANKFURT MILITIA ATTACK NOSKE'S TROOPS.

FIGHTING BETWEEN OLD AND NEW REGIMES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 14.
Recd. 11 a.m. March 21.

A telegram from Berlin states that the militia in Frankfurt have attacked the barracks where Noske's troops are quartered but the latter drove the invaders back. A considerable fighting has taken place in the streets of Duesseldorf between the adherents of the old and the new regimes. The Government of southern Germany are combining to oppose the revolution.

ATTEMPTED CAPTURE OF POST OFFICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 14.
Recd. 11 a.m. March 21.

A message from Weimar states that a prolonged attempt occurred today to capture the post office. Rifles and hand grenades were used but the Security Guard which was garrisoning the post office beat off the attackers.

BRESLAU ADHERES TO NEW GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 14.
Recd. 11 a.m. March 21.

A message from Breslau states that Breslau has adhered to the new Government. The Governor has been arrested.

HOW DEMANDS WERE REJECTED.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH NAVAL BRIGADE DURING NIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 15.
Recd. 12 noon, March 21.

BERLIN.—Prior to the fall of the Noske Government, the semi-official news agency announced that General von Oldershausen had negotiated with the naval brigade during the night. The demands were discussed at the Cabinet meeting which sat till the early hour of the morning. The demands were subsequently rejected. The troops entered Berlin and occupied Wilhelmstrasse.

BELGIAN PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

GOVT. SAFEGUARDS FRONTIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 14.
Recd. 11 a.m. March 21.

BRUSSELS.—The Premier has issued a statement to the effect that in view of the events in Germany, the Belgian Government has taken measures ensuing complete safeguarding of the frontier.

KAPP GOVT. TO ADHERE TO PEACE TREATY.

DEFINITE ASSURANCE TO BRITISH CHARGE D'AFFAIRES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 14.
Recd. 11 a.m. March 21.

Reuter learns that the British charge d'Affaires in Berlin reports that he has received a definite assurance from the Kapp Government that it intends to adhere to the Peace Treaty.

CONSTANTINOPLE & STRAITS.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S ROLE.

A REVELATION BY M. POINCARE.

"SUPREME COUNCIL MAY SLEEP ITS LAST LONG SLUMBER"!

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, March 13.
Recd. 1 a.m., March 20.

PARIS.—A striking article in the "Revue des Deux Mondes" by ex-President Poincare criticises the invertebrate character of the Supereme Council. M. Poincare piquantly relates that the Foreign Minister, M. Pichon, drew up a memorandum on the Turkish Peace, providing for the retention of the Turks in Constantinople and internationalisation of the Straits. M. Clemenceau supported the scheme in London, but was talked over by Mr. Lloyd George, who was then obsessed with the idea of expelling the Turks from Constantinople. M. Clemenceau returned to France, leaving behind an official who was opposed to the Turks' remaining in Constantinople to an elaborate understanding, but M. Clemenceau shortly afterwards reverted to M. Pichon's view. In the meantime Mr. Lloyd George had been induced to renounce his view. The article condemns the Supreme Council's methods and sympathises with President Wilson's recent protest and advocates the resumption of the diplomatic intercourse through Ambassadors. It concludes:—"I hope the Supreme Council may sleep its last long slumber. Its decease will not grieve either M. Millerand, or the Chamber or the cofuntry.

MANDATE FOR ARMENIA.

UNITED STATES URGED TO ACCEPT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS)
LONDON, March, 2.
Recd. 9 a.m., March 20.

Washington.—It is understood that the American mission headed by General Harbord has recommended the United States to accept the mandate for Armenia, but President Wilson has refused to publish the mission's report, notwithstanding the Senate's double request.

GREEKS DEALING WITH MUSTAPHA KEMMEL.

ALLIES' OCCUPATION OF PUBLIC DEPTS IN CONSTANTINOPL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March, 12.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., March, 21.

It is understood that the Greeks are prepared to undertake the task of dealing with Mustapha Kemal's force in Anatolia. It is stated that Mustapha's force is very scattered with only a small proportion of the old Turkish regulars. Meanwhile, it is stated that the Allies have decided to occupy the War Office and telegraphic and postal buildings and certain other departments in Constantinople in order to prevent collaboration between the Turkish authorities and Mustapha Kemal. Reuter learns that Zeitoun Hagin and other Armenian villages in the mountains of Cilicia have been besiged by the Turks for the past ten days. Hitherto, the Armenins have maintained their defence.

NEW TURKISH CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March, 13.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., March, 21.

Constantinople.—The new Turkish Cabinet has been formed as follows:—
Grand Vizier, Salih Pasha; Sheikh-ul-Islam, Haidari Zade Effendi; Foreign Affairs, Sefa Bey; Interior, Hazim Bey; Public Works and Finance, Tewfik Bey, Commerce and Agriculture, Zia Bey; Pious Foundations, Emer Hulissi Bey; War, Fevzi Pasha; Justice, Djemal Bey; President of the State Council, Abdul Rahma Sherif Bey.

REICHSTAG ELECTIONS ORDERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 14.
Recd. 11 a.m. March 21.

A message from Berlin states that Kapp in the course of a proclamation declares that Reichstag elections have been ordered immediately and quiet has been restored.

HINDENBURG AND LUDENDORFF.

NOT TO BE FOUND AT HOME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Recd. 0-45 a.m., March, 21.
LONDON, March, 13.

The "Berlinske Tidende" learns from Berlin that Noske ordered the arrest of Hindenburg and Ludendorff yesterday evening, but neither could be found at his home.

GERMAN CENSORSHIP.

N THE HANDS OF TREBITSCH LINCOLN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March, 13.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., March, 21.

Copenhagen.—A telegram from Berlin says that the German censorship is in the hands of Trebitsch Lincoln.

SPECIAL MEETING OF SUPREME COUNCIL.

TO DEAL WITH GERMAN SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 13.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., March 21.

A message from Paris states that a special meeting of the Supreme Council has been called at the instance of Marshal Foch and it is expected that the German situation will be dealt with.

MEETING OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

REFUSAL TO ACKNOWLEDGE NEW THREESTATES. GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 14.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., March 21.

BERLIN.—It is reported that Fehrenbach, President of the National Assembly, has arrived in Stuttgart and that he has convoked a meeting of the National Assembly there for March 16th. Bavaria, Wurtenberg and Saxony have all refused to acknowledge the new Berlin Government. A general strike has been called for March 15th in Breslau, Magdeburg, Nurenberg and Frankfurt. Bavaria and Wurtenburg have declared allegiance to their respective Governments.

NO HOSTILITY TOWARDS FOREIGNERS.

EXPECTED SUPPORT OF AGRARIANS TO REVOLUTION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, March 14.
Recd. 12 noon, March 21.

BERLIN.—Up to the present no hostility has been shown towards foreigners. The officers of the Entente Mission to-day in military cars have been allowed to pass the barricades. The entrance into Wilhelmstrasse however, outside the British Embassy, is barred with barbed wire and protected with field and machine-guns. The ordinary Berliner has up to the present treated the revolution outwardly lightly but an undercurrent of uneasiness prevails. An opinion is expressed that the Agrarians will support the revolution and will despatch large quantities of food to Berlin with a view to maintaining the prestige of the Government.

KAPP'S CREEDNTIALS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, March, 13.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., March, 21.

Berlin.—Dr. Kapp is described as a fanatical pan-German. He came into the limelight for a brief period during the Chancellorship of Bethmann-Hollweg, who denounced him in the Reichstag for circulating a secret pamphlet, against Hollweg and the latter subsequently refused to confirm Dr. Kapp's election as a provincial official in East Prussia.

NOSKE AND EX-MINISTERS DEPART FOR DRESDEN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, March 14.
Recd. 12 noon, March 21.

Reuter learns that Noske and ex-Ministers have departed for Dresden. The Allied Governments are watching events very closely and all necessary steps will be taken from a military point of view. A message from Berlin states that the new Government desires neither reaction nor monarchy. It appears that the naval troops who are the principal factors in the revolution are composed of officers and petty officers of the old German navy.

KIEL NAVY FOR NEW GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 14.
Recd. 12 noon Mar. 21.

A message from Kiel states that the Commander of the Navy at Kiel has placed the naval forces at the disposal of the new Government. A few shots were yesterday exchanged between torpedo-boats and harbour

(Continued on page 12.)

JAMSHEDPUR FIRING.

STORY OF WRECKING RY. LINES A MYTH.

WANTON ASSAULTS ON STRIKERS.

THURSDAY'S SITUATION.

(From our Correspondent.)

JAMSHEDPUR, March 19.

The following is the report of Thursday, the 18th March, 1920:—

It required the death of a number of strikers to move the Directors from Bombay. Sir Dorab Tata, Sir David Sassoon, Mr. Bilimoria and Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas arrived at Jamshedpur in the morning. Mr. S. N. Halder, Bar.-at-law, and Babu N. C. Chatterjee, vakil, came from Calcutta in the afternoon to represent the strikers before the Directors. A large number of strikers, among whom were a few men wounded on the 15th of March, called upon Messrs. Halder and Chatterjee. They were taking down the statements of persons present on the scene of the tragedy from which it appeared that the story of the strikers having attempted to wreck the railway lines on the 15th instant was an absolute myth. Suddenly two men came from the bazar. One of the latter Jagat Sing was severely assaulted by one of the Burmese soldiers posted there and had received a nasty wound on the right side of the skull.

DIRECTORS IN CONFERENCE.

Messrs. Halder and Chatterjee took the men to the Directors' bungalow, where Mr. Scott D. C., and the Directors were holding a conference. Mr. Scott returned them to Mr. A. K. Bose, the Deputy Magistrate, deputed to deal with the strike cases. Mr. A. K. Bose took the statements of the persons assaulted and wounded. Mr. Butterfield then came to the place and enquired of Mr. Halder as to what had happened. Mr. Halder said that it was high time to stop such assaults upon the strikers. At this Mr. Butterfield remarked that it would happen if the people were cheeky or even would look crosely at them.

WANTON ASSAULTS BY SOLDIERS.

Mr. Bose accompanied by Messrs. Halder and Chatterjee came to the bazar, the scene of the assaults. A large number of soldiers of the 70th Burmese Regiment was posted there. While Mr. Bose was questioning the Burmese officer-in-charge, a number of people was standing close by out of curiosity. Suddenly one of the soldiers began to assault the people with stick and kicks in a most brutal way. It was with difficulty that Mr. Bose could stop this wanton assault. Mr. Bose brought these facts to the notice of the Officer Commanding the Regiment, Messrs. Halder and Banerjee were approached by a number of shopkeepers, who pointed out that the wanton assaults by the soldiers did create a considerable panic and were making it impossible for the people to do their marketing in the bazar. Mr. Halder wrote a letter to the Deputy Commissioner requesting the removal of the troops from the bazar. In the evening Messrs. Halder and Chatterjee wrote to the Directors, praying for a private interview. They received the following reply from Sir Dorab Tata:—

DIRECTORS' REPLY.

"Jamshedpur, 18th March, 1920.

"Messrs. S. N. Halder and N. C. Chatterjee,

"Dear Sirs,

"I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of this date received at 9 p.m. In reply I have to refer you to the notice which has been issued this evening over the signature of the General Manager, stating our decisions. In view of that notice, we do not see that any useful purpose would be served by our meeting you. However, if the strikers desire to depute their only accredited representatives to see, before we leave, we and the General Manager shall be glad to receive them at 10 o'clock, to-morrow morning, at the new Directors' bungalow. We request that the number of the deputation should not exceed six in all, and if they choose to include you in that number we have no objection to your accompanying them as advisers.

"Yours, (Sd.) D. J. TATA."

The notice referred to in the above letter is as follows:—

NOTICE.

"(1) The Committee of Directors of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., headed by their Chairman, Sir Dorab Tata, arrived at Jamshedpur this morning.

"(2) They have decided to give time to the men to return to work till 6 a.m. on Saturday, the 20th instant.

"(3) If the men resume work in sufficient numbers to enable work to be commenced the Committee will, at 10 a.m. on Saturday, the 20th instant, announce the decision at which they have arrived as regards the concessions demanded by the men.

"(4) The Directors will leave Jamshedpur for Bombay on Saturday, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m.

"By order of the Committee,

"(Sd.) T. W. TUTWILER,
"General Manager."

Jamshedpur, 18th March, 1920.

The strikers have decided to send a deputation to the Directors to-morrow morning.

CABLE ITEM.

London, March 14.—A message from Malta states that the steamer Moora from Bombay to Hull has arrived and reports of deaths from influenza of eleven lascars. Several have been admitted to the hospital in Malta.

London, Mar. 14.—A despatch from Monro dated November 1st dealing with the operations in Afghanistan is published.

NATIONALISATION—OR BANKRUPTCY.

MINERS' NEW WAGES DEMAND.

(Reuter's Special Service.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, March 13
Recd. 1 a.m. Mar. 20

The seriousness of the miners' new wages demand is admitted in all quarters. It is estimated that it would incur an additional wage bill of forty millions sterling annually and an increase in the cost of coal of three shillings a ton. The recent speeches of the miners' leaders indicate that workers are frankly pursuing the policy of "sharing the swag." The present situation is controlled by the fact that bunker coal is fetching fabulous prices and when competition forces down export prices a crisis will be inevitable. As it is home coal is already being sold at a loss. In this connection, the miners' secretary Hodges publicly admitted that "We are engaged in the industry of marching to bankruptcy. When the exports fall to approximately normal the mining industry will be insolvent."

The T"mes," consequently, emphasises that the real issue which the miners are endeavouring to force is Nationalisation or bankruptcy. Government's reply to the demand will be given on March 24th.

"NORMAL" YEAR ESTIMATES.

Reviewing the estimates, "The Times" declares that the nation will be staggered and bewildered. It points out that Mr Chamberlain has calculated that the estimates for a normal year should not exceed 800 millions and expresses the opinion that if the new estimates are allowed to pass without reduction the country will never get down to anything approching normal.

COMPETENCY OF COMMITTEE OF TRUSTS.

"The Times" in a leader, reviewing the challenge of Messrs. Coats', declares that the Committee on the Trusts must now vindicate their technical competency to investigate the industrial finance or stand condemned amid public ridicule.

AN IRISH POLICE RAID.

UNSUCCESSFUL ENDEAVOUR TO FIND COUNTESS MARKIEVITZ.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, March, 12.
Recd. 9 a.m., March 20.

The police to-day carried out a raid on the residence of Mrs. De Valera at Greystones in an unsuccessful endeavour to find Countess Markievits.

TRANSPORT NOVOROSSISK.

HOPE OF RELIEF ABANDONED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, March, 12.
Recd. 9 a.m., March 20.

Paris.—The American Red Cross report that hope has been abandoned of the relief of the transport from Novorossisk to Constantinople with five hundred wounded and typhus cases, also refugees. The vessel is believed to have been caught in a Black Sea hurricane.

MISSION TO RUSSIA!

PROGRAMME OF INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE.

(Reuter's Special Service.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, March 12.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., March 21.

Mr. Albert Thomas the Director of the International Labour Office, pointed out in an interview that the agenda of the meeting of the Governing Body in London next week, include the proposal to send a mission of inquiry to Russia and the appointment of an International Emigration Mission. With refrence to the former Mr. Thomas stated that a wireless had been received to the effect that Russia was prepared to allow the mission to inquire into the questions of fact, but reserved to itself the right to send a similar mission into other countries. The mission being sent by the League of Nations, would make a general inquiry while the International Labour Mission would be independent. It would inquire into the Industrial and social conditions not concerning itself with political questions. It would be carried out by representative employers Labour leaders and Government experts.

In order to ensure co-ordination between the two inquiries the International Labour Office had been invited to nominate one employer and one worker on the general mission.

PROTECTING EUROPE AGAINST BOLSHEVISM.

6,000 TROOPS IN BERLIN AND DOEBERITZ.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March 14.
Recd. 11 a.m. March 21.

A message from Copenhagen states that Luettwitz in the course of an interview stated that he had 6,000 troops in Berlin and Doeberitz. The new Government considered it urgently necessary to take action to protect Europe against Bolshevism, for which Germany must have army much larger than hundred thousand permitted by the entente.

A LIGHTNING REVOLUTION.

(Continued from page 11.)

workmen on the quays and consequently the marines have cleared the quays.

FRENCH GOVT. TO REMAIN SPECTATORS.

ITS DUTY TOWARDS TREATY CLAUSES

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March 14.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., March 21.

Paris.—A telegram says that M. Millerand has issued a statement to the Press that the French Government will remain spectators of the events in Germany only until they know exactly what turn events are going to take. He has received a declaration that the new Government will execute all reasonable clauses of the Treaty, but France will see that *all* clauses are executed.

NEWSPAPER PUBLICATIONS SUSPENDED.

FEDERAL STATES BACK UP OLD GOVT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March 14.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., March 21.

Berlin.—Publication of all newspapers has been suspended until March 15th on the ground that the important negotiations are pending between the Government and the Labour representatives. The Democratic Party in Leipzig has declar in favour of the old Government. A general strike has been proclaimed in Kiel and Osnabrueck. The Right Socialists, Independent Socialists and Trades' Unions in Greater Berlin have declared a general strike. Large *cafes* in Berlin are closed. The Minister of Interior in the old Government has issued a statement from Dresden that all the Federal States are backing up the old Government.

COLLISION BETWEEN TROOP AND WORKMEN.

NOSKE COMMANDS SAXON TROOPS.

(Reuter's Telegram
LONDON, March 14.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., March 21.

A telegram from Berlin states that a collision took place in the streets of Frankfurt between the troops and workmen in the course of which several persons were wounded and one killed. Arrest of Erzberger has been ordered. It is reported that the Democratic Party will join the Majority and the Independent Socialists against Kapp and this will weaken considerably the position of the new Government. It is reported that Noske has gone to Saxony and has assumed command of the Saxon troops who are considered trustworthy.

NEW IMPERIAL MINISTRY.

PROVISIONAL MEMBERS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March, 12.
Recd. 12 midnight, March 21.

Berlin, noon.—A new Imperial Ministry has been provisionally composed as follows:—Chancellor, Doctor Kapp; Minister of Public Worship, Doctor Traub; Minister of Defence von Luettwitz; Minister of Finance Oberfinanzrat Bank. Other Ministers have not yet been appointed. It is reported that von Hindenburg will be proclaimed Imperial President.

LIBEL ON ERZBERGER.

HELFFERICH FINED 300 MARKS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, March, 12.
Recd. 9 a.m., March 20.

Berlin.—Helferich has been sentenced to pay a fine of 300 marks in the libel case in which he alleged that Erzberger had utilised his ministerial position for private financial advantage.

PRICE OF BREAD IN PARIS.

LONDON, March, 12.
Recd. 9 a.m., March 20.

Paris.—Government being interpellated on the impending increase of bread, the Food Minister said that even under the revised scale bread was being sold at 33 per cent. below value. The Chamber ultimately passed a vote of confidence in Government by 474 votes to 69.

MAINTAINING BRITISH AERIAL SUPREMACY.

POWERFUL SYNDICATE'S PURCHASE OF AIRCRAFT MATERIAL.

(Reuter's Telegram)
LONDON, March 14.
Recd. 11 a.m. March 21.

It is announced that a powerful syndicate has purchased from the Disposal's Board four hundred million sterling all surplus aircraft material in Britain including 10,000 aeroplanes and 35,000 new aeroplane engines with the object of maintaining the British aerial supremacy.

MANDATE FOR ARMENIA.

COUNCIL OF LEAGUE DISCUSSES PROPOSALS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March 14.
Recd. 12 noon, March 21.

Paris.—It appears that the Council of the League of Nations has discussed the proposal of the Supreme Council to entrust a mandate for Armenia to the League.

ARMY ENTRANCE EXAM.

TO BE HELD IN JUNE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Mar. 14.
Recd. 12 noon, March 21.

A qualifying examination will be held at the end of July in connection with the Army Entrance Examination in June. Mr. Montagu in communication with the Government of India will nominate five Indian gentlemen with a view to their obtaining permanent commissions. The Army qualifying examination will be held at Simla but candidates in England will not be required to proceed to India for the examination but will be interviewed by the Selection Board at the India Office. Age limits are 17 to 19 except in the case of former service candidates for whom upper age limit will be 21.

HIGHER GRADES OF INDIAN POLICE

MR. MONTAGU TO MAKE APPOINTMENTS

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Mar. 14.
Recd. 12 noon Mar. 21.

Mr. Montagu proposes to make a number of appointments to higher grades of the Indian Police during 1920. Candidates must have served in the forces during the war and must have been under 25 years of age on June 1st 1919.

NIDIAN COAL FOR CAIRO.

(Reuter's Telegram
LONDON, March 16.
Recd. 12 noon, March 21.

Cairo.—Owing to the coal shortage, train services are being reduced. Efforts are being made to obtain coal from India and South Africa.

CARDINAL GASPARRI RECEIVES ARCH BISHOP KENEALY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March 14.
Recd. 12 noon, March 21.

Rome.—Kenealy, Archbishop of Simla, has been received by Cardinal Gasparri and other high dignitaries, the Vatican, who were specially interested in the events in India. The Archbishop was shown the text of the British Government's reply with regard to the question of German missionaries in India. Archbishop Kenealy proceeds to England after Easter and expects to return to India later.

A WILSON STATEMENT.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT ASKS FOR AN EXPLANATION.

LONDON, March, 12.
Recd. 9 a.m., March 20.

Washington.—It is authoritatively reported that the French Government has asked the United States for an explanation concerning the statement in President Wilson's letter to Senator Hitchcock, in which he asserted that the French militarist party was in secondast.

U. S. AND ARTICLE TEN.

SENATOR LODGE'S NEW AMENDMENT

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March, 12.
Recd. 9 a.m., March 20.

Washington.—In the Senate to-day Senator Lodge introduced a substitute reservation to article ten, which he is of opinion would weaken the original Republican reservation. Several other Republicans declared that they preferred the original reservation. Senator Thomas declared that if the Treaty became a campaign issue both the great parties would be committed to the League.

INDIAN KHILAFAT DEPUTATION.

LABOUR PARTY TO RECEIVE IN COMMONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March 16.
Recd. 12 noon, March 21.

The Labour Party officers will receive the Khilafat delegation in the House of Commons on March 17th.

AMERICA'S ECONOMY IN NAVY.

SUB-COMMITTEE REJECTS DAMIEL'S PROGRAMME.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March 14.
Recd. 11 a.m. March 21.

Washington.—In the interest of economy the naval sub-Committee has rejected Damiel's Navel programme and has approved, instead, appropriation of seventy-two million dollars to continue 1916 programme.

KUHLMANN AND EX-KAISER

SECRET INTRIGUING?

(Reuter's Special Service.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, Mar. 13.
Recd. 1 a.m., Mar. 20.

The "Daily Telegraph" quotes a well-known statesman of considered judgment as declaring that von Kuhlmann has been recently visiting the ex-Kaiser at Amerongen, twice a week, in secret during night time and that he is directly connecting the link between Amerongen and Erzeroum. Further, that Germany is directly associated with the Bolshevik Pan-Islamic movements in Central Asia and Asia Minor and also with Magyar Governments recall to colours of thirty-five annual classes. The statesman emphasises that Berlin is inspiring Admiral Horthy's move as well as Mustapha Kemal's, with a view to deflecting from Western Europe as many Allied troops as possible, thus rendering an enforcement of the disarmament clauses of the Treaty most difficult and eventual restoration of Hohenzollerns easier. He points out in this connection that Germany's armed forces are approximately 900,000 although it is stipulated that they must be reduce to 200,000 by April.

TURF IN WATER.

WALES VS. IRELAND.

(Reuter's Special Service.)
LONDON, March 13.
Recd. 12 noon, March 21.

Rain was falling at Cardiff, but in spite of that attendance numbered 35,000. The turf was partly under water. Smart handling of the wet ball enabled Williams to score for Wales after twelve minutes' play, Jenkins converting with a fine kick. Jenkins dropped the goal after which Williams ran in with unconverted try. Then Netter obtained a try which was converted and the interval came with Wales leading by 17 points to *nil*. After the interval Whitfield Parker and Williams obtained further tries for Wales, Jenkins converting the last. Macfarland dropped the goal for Ireland. Wales played splendidly under bad conditions.

IRELAND *vs.* WALES.

Matters have gone very much against Irish Rugby season that country having now lost all three of their Home Countries International matches. England luckily beat Ireland at Dublin by 14 points to 11, Scotland beat Ireland at Inverleith by 19 points to *nil* and now the Leek vanquished the Shamrock at Cardiff by 28 points to 4.

Wales and Ireland first met in 1882 and there have now been thirty matches played between these countries, twenty victories being the proportion of Wales, while Ireland won nine matches—in 1887-8, 1888-9 (at Swansea), 1891-2, 1893-4, 1895-6, 1898-9 (at Cardiff), 1903-4, 1905-6, and 1911-12. Although the Welsh win is a very large one, it is not the biggest beating that the Welshmen have administered to the Irishmen as in 1906-7, Wales at Cardiff score 2 goals, 1 penalty goal, 1 dropped goal and 4 tries to *nil* (29 points to *nil*), when the method of scoring is at it is to-day.

Ireland's best seasons were in 1893-4, when the "distrestful" country beat all three countries and won the mythical Triple Crown, and in 1898-9 when the success was repeated. In 1895-6, Ireland lost only one point through a draw with Scotland and in 1905-6, they tied for Championship honours with Wales by scoring four of the possible six points and tied with England in 1911-12 also with four points. The last match for the Rugby International Championship was played at Twickenham on Saturday between England and Scotland.

SCOTLAND BEATS IRELAND.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)
LONDON, March 13.
Recd. 12 noon, March 21.

Forty thousand spectators witnessed Scotland's win over Ireland. Scotland opened scoring ten minutes after kick-off through Wilson, Norton adding a second before the interval. After the interval, Cunningham netted Scotland's third. Ireland never showed a promise and could only secure one corner kick throughout the game.

(Continued from Column 6.)

true," and for which some of them had to be sent away unceremoniously.

Mr. Nanavatty is bold. He "boldly challenges me and anybody to come forward and prove that there was at any time a Nagar monopoly." May I meekly request him to furnish figures and percentage of Nagars in State Service when a Nagar was a Dewan, at any period he chooses, in Junagad State, and if he desires further latitude of any State in Kathiawad. That will conclusively prove the extent of Nagardom. It is a matter of common knowledge that when Nagars were in power they openly—and let it be said to their credit frankly said "None not-born of Nagars need apply". By a swing of pendulum which always follows, we need not be surprised if Kathiawad States say and as they do "No Nagar need apply." I trust and hope this will soon pass away and that Nagars will come by their own.

Mr. Nanavatty wishes me to withdraw my remarks against the Nagars. I have said nothing against Nagars as a community and, therefore, I have nothing to withdraw. As regards Nagars as State-Servants, that is history and he who runs may read it.—Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

March 11.

[N. B.—Mr. Tairsee apparently does not realise that his indictment of Nagars as statesmen belongs to the category of indictments condemned by Burke.—Editor "B. C."]

GWALIOR RACES.

RESULTS IN BRIEF.

(From our Correspondent.)
GWALIOR, March 20.

The following are the results of the races run today.

DISCAUSED.

1st Race: THE MOTI MAHAL PLATE.
Maharajah Patiala's RED DUKE 1
Gen. Nawabzada Obedulla Khan's SWEET APPLE 2
Mr. Ahoyt's 3

2nd Race: THE SARASWATI PLATE.
Mr. Goculdas' GREY RENARD ... 1
Mr. Ebrahim Karam's PEACE DAY ... 2
Mr. M. D. Jamal's CRECENT ... 3
Mr. Hazamy's SPARK 4

3rd Race: THE SPRING HANDICAP
Mr. Goculdas' LEMON 7*
Maharajah Patiala's LEVENIR ... 1*
*Dead Heat.
Mr. Gaulston's ALANNAH 3

4th Race: KHENSAHEB SETH LUKHANANBHAI CUP.
Mr. Gulstaun's VERRS 1
Messrs. Hastings' and Gurthries' RENNETTE 2
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidullakhan's BECKHAMPTON 3
Mr. C. A. Fisher's TRYALL 4

5th Race: SETH SHESPERSAD CUP

"NAGARS AND STATE SERVICE."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am sorry the discussion on the Junagadh administration should have side tracked the Nagars and State-Service, but this perhaps was inevitable under the circumstances of the case.

I regret that an attempt is made by your correspondents to misapply to Nagar Community what I said of Nagars as statesmen. I am aware of Burke's warning and dictum re indictment against a whole people, and what is true of a people is true of communities. I say this to refute the attempt that is made to cloud the issue under discussion.

Your correspondent "A.B.C." asks me to quote from Gujerati literature authorities in support of what I said about Nagardom. Why go further than the word "NAG-GAR" itself. As is the name, so is he. The word "NAG-GAR" furnishes the inner hand which connects the person and the thing bearing the name and hits off the Nagar state-craft, to use Macaulay's words, "half-divinity, half snake, majestic and beautiful above, grovelling and poisonous below". What Macaulay says of the character of the Italian statesman is equally true of his Nagar confrere. "We see a man whose thoughts and words have no connection with each other, who never hesitates at an oath when he wishes to seduce, who never wants a pretext when he is inclined to betray. His cruelties spring, not from the heat of blood, or the insanity of uncontrolled power, but from deep and cool meditation. His passions, like well-trained troops, are impetous by rule and in their most headstrong fury never forget the discipline to which they have been accustomed. His whole soul is occupied with vast and complicated schemes of ambition: yet his aspect and language exhibit nothing but philosophical moderation. Hatred and revenge eat into his heart yet every look is a cordial smile, every gesture a familiar caress. He never excites the suspicion of his adversaries by pretty provocations. His purpose is disclosed only when it is accomplished. His face is unruffled, his speech is courteous, till vigilance is laid asleep, till a vital point is exposed, till a sure aim is taken, and then he strikes for the first and the last time. He would think it madness to declare open hostilities against rivals whom he might stab in a friendly embrace."

Further the word "NAG-GAR" with subdivision and rearrangement furnishes other characteristics which are easily understood than said.

Mr. Nanavatty has given a list of certificates whose value is discounted to nothingness, as some of them are valedictory, and others from parties who had had dealings with Nagardom and are naturally affected by friendliness, and to that extent inflated; and none of them rise higher than the environment in which cerrytifying gentlemen worked. A certificate from a non-responsive source would carry greater weight and more respect.

But let us look at the certificates at their face value. They compliment Nagars on their cleverness, intelligence etc. These are not in dispute. Nagars would be nothing without them. What is more to the point is how Nagars got themselves into State Service, how "their faith unfaithful kept them falsely

(Continued in Column 5.)

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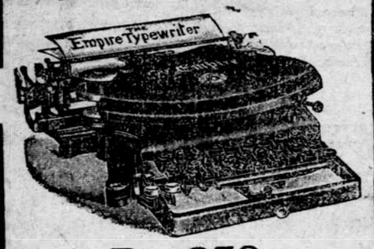

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AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

ENTRIES CLOSE NEXT SATURDAY.

There have been many rumours amongst some hockey players this season about the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, but we are now assured that it will take place although whoever is responsible for it, the maximum of publicity, in Bombay at all events, has not bee given to the fact that entries close next Saturday, March 27th. Last year some entries were received late and the clubs represented by the late applicants had to stand out of the tournament. Readers of these lines are reminded that applications close next Saturday and it would be advisable for such entries to be in the day before, with entrance fee, rather than the day afterwards. Applicants would do well to register such applications if sent through the post.

It would be interesting to know who suggested to His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah, K.C.I.E., that he should present a cup for competition amongst Hockey Clubs in 1896. We know that his object was to stimulate the game in Bombay, and that he was very confident that his wishes would bring fruition, but to what extent, perhaps he never ventured to prognosticate. I do not know that the donor has ever seen the hockey crowds in Bombay, but now that His Highness is in this country he may be induced to present the cup to the winners at the end of the tournament. We know that he is heart and soul in sporting matters although they are beyond his active participation.

Hockey is the newest game to be taken up by school-boys, but it has never attracted the notice that other sports, such as cricket, foot-ball, swimming, boxing and so on, have, in that home of sport—England. Scotlan hardly knows what hockey is. There was, n many years ago, an International match play ed between Scottish Hockey players and Eng lish Hockey players, on a ground adjoinin the ground of George Watson's College, Edin burgh. On the other side of the fence, th Watsonians were playing the Merchistonian at Rugby Football and there were twelve thousand people watching that game. Th poor International Hockey fixture was watch ed by about fifty people. The reverse of that is seen in Bombay, where Rugby has not such a hold on the general public, and Hockey has.

By 1895, hockey had made sufficient advance for the first international match to be played, Ireland meeting England at Richmond, and the same season, Ireland met Wales at Rhyl, England and Wales first met in 1898; Ireland and Scotland in 1902; England and Scotland in 1903; Scotland and Wales in 1906; and England and France in 1907. Before the days of the Internationals, the most important fixtures were North vs. South which match was first played in the season 1889-1890, and since then the Northern representatives have gained only four victories against the South In 1890, the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge added Hockey to the list of Inter University competitions, and Cambridge players are awarded a "Full Blue" on selection Oxonians do not view the game as of sufficien importance to carry with it more than "Half Blue." Up to date, Oxford and Cambridge have scored the same number of victories eleven—five matches being drawn. That does not include this year's Inter-Varsity Hockey match which was to be decided on February 23rd at Beckenham.

Hockey is played during the winter in the British Isles, and usually speaking only those who cannot play the more exacting game of football play hockey regularly. It is interesting to note that the game is making rapid strides amongst ladies and girls' schools are particularly partial to the game. There wer Ladies' International matches just before the war and at the wedding of the late Captain Boycott, an International player with a Lady International player there were four brides maids who were all Hockey Internationals Captain Boycott, alas fell in the war ju before the armistice.

Hockey in India is enormously popular. We see little chaps as soon as they are able to use a knife and fork at the table cutting capers on the Maidan with a hockey stick, and many a pane of glass has been broken in a bungalow, and many an ornament has been smashed by these enthusiastic juveniles. The game is taught at some schools. At other schools it is merely encouraged, and boys allowed to pick up the game as best they can. Systematic coaching is necessary, but if that be absent, the next best thing for boys to do is to imitate the play of the players in strong team. Athletics' exercise is essen in all hot countries, more particularly India, and it behoves parents to encourage sports and out-door games. We know th old maxim—men's "sana in corpore sano."

A NEW CUP.

When this Aga Khan Hockey Cup was presented in 1896, there was a clause in the conditions that it had to be won thrice in succession before becoming the actual property of any side. Until 1911, no side had won even twice in succession. The second Cheshire Regiment won the Cup first in 1910 beating the Grant Medical College in the final and the same regiment beat the Medicals the 1911 final. In 1912, the Cheshire met an defeated the Pioneer Hockey Club, and th cup became the personal property of the Cheshires. To replace the cup that had been won outright, Aga Khan presented another cup, and that can never be won outright The Lusitanians, in that memorable match when they met the XIVth Hussars were the first winners of the present cup. In 1909, good soul came along with the suggestion tha the losing team in the final should hold shield for one year. The Shield is known the Smith Shield and it perpetuates th memory of a keen supporter of the game hockey in Mr. E. D. Smith.

It was in the second year of the introductio of the Smith Shield that the Lusitanians fir appeared in the Aga Khan Tournament, th players being drawn from St. Xavier's St. Mary's Colleges. They were one team twenty-nine to compete for the cup that year Records show that the Grant Medical knocked out the Lusitanians in the second round. ... the Lusitanians were able to get into th penultimate round when they came up against the Cheshires, who were the Cup-holders. After a draw of two goals each, the Cheshires overcame the Lusitanians by two goals to nil. In 1912, the Lusitanians did not enter a team, but several of the former year's Lusitanians played for St. Xavier's College in the Tournament, that club being beaten in the first roun by the Grant Medicals by the only goal score in the match.

There were twenty-five teams in the 191 tournament, the Lusitanians being one of th contesting parties. They beat the Mahomeda Hockey Club by eleven goals to one, Bom bay Gymkhana (A) by three goals to nil, the Sherwood Foresters by three goals to nil and then they had to meet the XIVth Hussars in the final, the two teams met three times and draw resulted upon each occasion, but in the fourth game the Lusitanians were declared the winning side. In more ways than one this game was a record, and reference to the unfortunate contretemps need not be made. Of course, in 1905 the Cathedral High School had to play in the final three times before there was a definite result, when the school beat the Grant Medical College.

There were twenty-seven teams in the 1914 tournament, the Lusitanians waltzing round the Young Parsi Hockey Club by nine goals to one, whacked the Y. M. C. A. by five goals to nil, beat the R. G. A. (Colaba) by two goals to nil, and then lost to the Grant Medical College in the Semi-final by one goal to nil.

The Lusitanians a very popular combination were one of twenty-seven teams in 1915, and they drew a bye in the first round. Against th Republic Hockey team they won by one goal to nil and successively defeated the Bhusawa Railway Gymkhana by three goals to one an the Byculla United Hockey Club by two goal to one. The last named victory took the Lusitanians into the Final when they vanquished the Grant Medical College by two goals to nil.

In 1916, the Lusitanians did not get far in competition as after winning against the Customs by four goals to two they lost to th G. I. P. by the only goal scored in the match That year the Hornets and the M. A. O. College, Aligarh, were in the final, the latte winning.

There were twenty-four teams in the 191 tournament and the final was fought out the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College, an the Grant Medicals. After a pointless draw the Aligarh team won the cup a second time succession.

Twenty-two teams entered in 1918 tourna ment, and the Lusitanians met and defeate the Government Telegraphs by five goals nil; the Igatpuri Railway Gymkhana by fou goals to nil; the Rangers by default; and th Parsi Hockey Association by six goals to nil. The Hornets, however, conquered the Lusitanians in the final by one goal to nil.

The 1919 tournament attracted no fewe than thirty teams—a record for the competition. Only the North-Western Railway that thirty failed to take part in the tie and that was to be deplored. We had opportunity, however, of seeing this remark able side against the Hornets who disappear ed from the tournament in the first roun through Igatpuri. It would have been interesting to have seen whether the Igatpuri could have succeeded in keeping the North Western Railway from scoring. The 1919 final was played between the Lusitanians, club which has won the cup twice and the Smith Shield once and the Igatpurians—a comparative new team and one which obtains very little practice against good teams.

The entries for this year's Hockey Tourna ment closes on March 27th next Saturday. is a great pity that the Tournament has bee so late in coming about. Still better late than never.

"INDIAN SOLDIERS."

DR. GIRDWOOD'S LECTURE.

Under the patronage of their Excellencies, Sir George and Lady Lloyd, at the Empire Theatre on Saturday, Dr. Girdwood showed his war pictures styled "With the Empire Fighters." The theatre was full. The audience was thoroughly cosmopolitan being consisted of Europeans and Indians,—Hindus, Mahomedans and Parsis. His Excellency was received with cheers on arrival. Dr. Girdwood explained the contex's in reference to which the pictures were taken, and the scenes touching the Indian armies' work, the Prince of Wales, the blowing out of the German trenches, etc., met with applauses.

Some of the scenes exhibited on the screen were the famous death or scaffold boys passing through villages, marches of cavalry to encap in woods for emergencies, the digging and repairing of trenches, the operations of laying telephone lines to link with headquarters scene of distribution of letters and parcels, etc., received for soldiers, the Gurkhas receiving their rations and cooking and eating their chapatis on the eve of battle, the preparations for the scene of war, the moving of batteries, Gurkhas testing their gas helmets before actual engagements, the charge and advance, the lancers having a brush with the enemy rearguards, preparations to hold the enemy against the latters gas attacks, the carrying of the wounded by the Red Cross some of the "Rals" driven out of their holes, Gurkhas return after the glorious battle for "rest and refit", the Giant and the Dwarf, Canadian Highlanders leaving for France. A terrible Crescendo fire blasts, etc.

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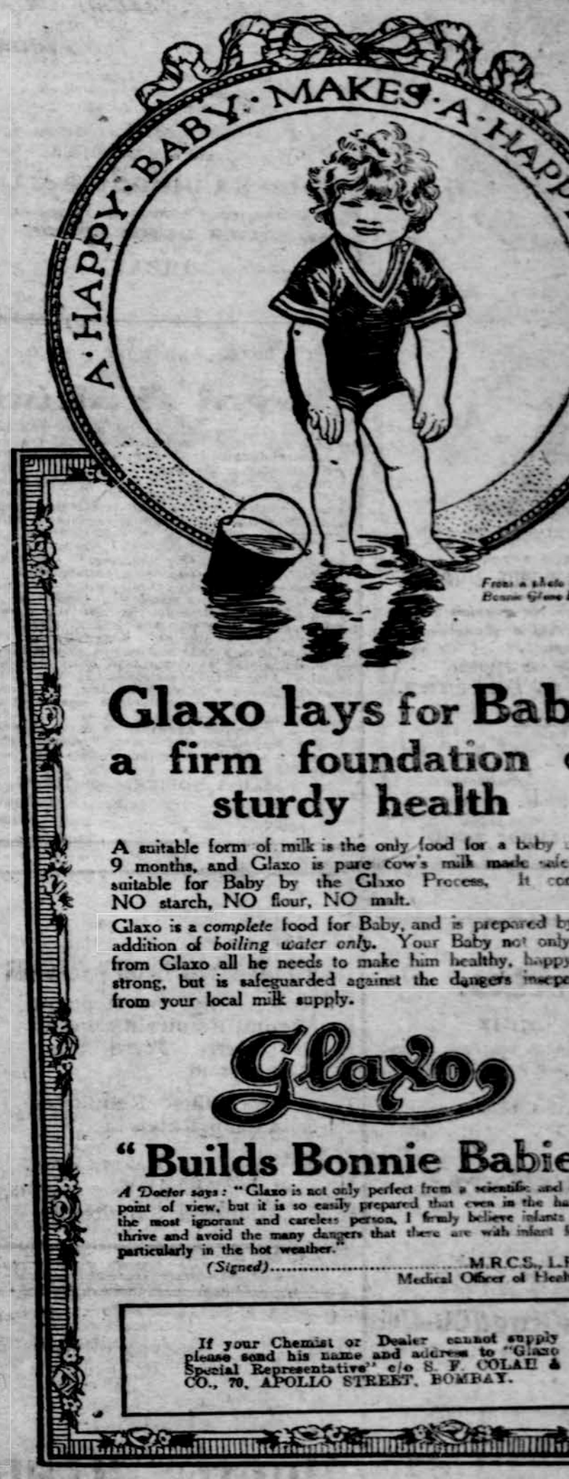

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 20.

S S Bankura, Grant, Busreh, March 14.
S S Linga, Cutbush, Karachi, March 18.
S S Bremen, Collyer, Australia.

DEPARTURES.

March 20.

S S Devanha, Randall, London.
S S Beneraj, Smailes, Hull.
S S Baroda, Kilner, Busreh.
S S Siam Maru, Imaizumi, Kobe, etc.
S S Chakdara, Kilpatrick, Busreh.
S S Principessa Islanda, Raines, London.

March 21.

S S Bremen, Collyer, London.

S S Linga:—The B I S N Co's Karachi mail steamer Linga, 958 tons, Captain H M Cutbush, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mails, a general cargo, 34 cabin and 121 deck passengers, which port she had left on the 18th instant.

S S Bankura:—The B I S N Co's steamer Bankura, 1,905 tons, Captain W E Grant, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo, 84 cabin and 646 deck passengers, which port she had left on the 16th instant.

S S Bremen:—The B I S N Co's steamer Bremen, 7,977 tons, Captain A Collyer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Australia, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Siam Maru:—The O S K steamer Siam Maru, 2,822 tons, Captain D Imaizumi, sailed on Saturday from the Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo and 8 passengers.

S S Chakdara:—The B I S N Co's steamer Chakdara, 1,581 tons, Captain J Kilpatrick, sailed on Saturday from the Bombay harbour for Busreh via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports, with a general cargo.

S S Principessa Islanda:—The Italian steamer Principessa Islanda, 1,751 tons, Captain A Raines, sailed on Saturday from the Bombay harbour for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Malta, Plymouth and London, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Bremen:—The B I S N Co's steamer Bremen, 7,077 tons, Captain A Collyer, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Malta, Plymouth and London, with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS

March 20.

S S Scindia for Liverpool:—125 bales cotton, J Narayandas and Co; 150 bales cotton, Vardhaman Bros; 200 bales cotton waste, 200 bales cotton fly, 560 bales cotton, C Cursandas and Co.

S S City of Poona for Liverpool:—150 bales coir yarn, William Goodacre and Sons; 625 bales cotton waste, Ralli Bros.

S S Scindia for Glasgow:—50 bales hemp, Bell Russ and Co; 104 bundles sheeks, 18 bundles hoops, Cutler Palmer and Co.

S S Kalyan for London:—12,000 cwts linseed, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 5 cases ganja, S Kanji.

S S Shinyo Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Goolamhoosein Esmail; 100 bales cotton, Joosub Peermohamed and Co; 100 bales cotton, H Jusubbhoy; 100 bales cotton, Tulsidas Nandlal and Co; 300 bales cotton, Killachand Dewchand and Co; 300 bales cotton, R D Tata and Co; 100 bales cotton, Cursetij Bomanji and Co; 8 bales cotton, N Futehally and Co.

S S Java Maru for Kobe:—800 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Shinyo Maru for Osaka:—400 bales cotton, F D Tata and Co; 300 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha.

S S Java Maru for Osaka:—200 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Siam Maru for Osaka:—130 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

IMPORT.

March 20.

S S Peshawar from London, Agents M M and Co:—2 cases cough lozenges, 3 cases insect powder, 24 sausage, 221 cases biscuits, 3 bales 100 cases drapery, 25 cases bacon, 6 cases preserves, 1,330 bags almond, 34 cases toilet cream, 28 casks tallow, 10 cases Scrubb's ammonia, 2 cases sealing wax, 21 cases embrocation, 3 cases lectogal etc, 10 cases toielt soap, 54 cases cigarettes, 66 kegs nitrate of baryla, 20 cases 60 kegs nitrate straulia, 120 casks magnisium chloride, 14 cases shoes, 4 bales tissues, 7 cases cottons, 16 cases syrup, 10 cases ginger brandy, 19 cases perfumery, 94 cases confestionery, 2 casks powdered graphite, 8 bales 22 cases paper, 130 cases Scott's emulsion, 6 cases woollens, 166 cases medicines, 1 cask 14 cases glassware, 5 cases sarsaparilla, 524 cases wine, 3 cases salt, 5 casks globes, 90 cases salts fruits, 10 cases hosiery, 3 cases woollens and cottons, 250 cases vibrona, 3 hogsheads port invalid, 20 cases vermouth, 140 cases liquors, 4 cases hosiery and rags, 20 cases gin, 27 cases sherry, 45 cases champagne, 6 cases ovaline food, 27 cases spirit, 30 cases liquors and cognac, 22 cases saccharine, 10 cases vinegar, 14 barrels tartaric acid, 14 cases toilet preps, 1 bale 44 cases cotton piece-goods, 12 cases woollen piece-goods, 3 cases cotton piecegoods and woollens, 62 cases saffron, 7 cases brass sheets, 5 cases cotton wool, 39 cases cotton tissue, 17 cases metal polish paste, 2 cases wool, 3 cases med preps, 5 cases boots, 2 cases acid boric, 2 cases tablets, 30 cases art silk yarn, 9 cases window glass, 2 cases potas citras, 2 cases rivet, 2 cases eyelet, 240 D/s turpo, 10 bottles quick silver, 19 casks ivory, 6 cases essential oil, 108 cases soap, 2 cases lamp, 3 cases vegetable seed, 2 casts rugs, 12 cases cylinder of anhydrous ammonia, 40 D/s snip composition, 2 cases invalid food, 2 cases hair wash, 61 cases provision, 126 cases mixed tissue, 2 cases silk tissue, 6 cases silk and cotton tissue, 16 cases 1,117 kegs paint, 39 cases oil varnish, 10 cases colour, 1,880 ingot copper, 18 cases port red wine, 24 cases cocoanua hair oil, 350 bundles copper sheets, 215 bundles copper squares, 295 bundles [illegible] sheets8, 1,210 bundles newspaper, 710 bags cummin seed, 6 cases tinctorial nerb, 10 cases virol, 3 cases bovril and virol, 100 bales copper brazier, 18 cases fruit salt, 4 cases pencil, 4 packages 5 cases 1 cask lead pipe, 11 cases blacking, 38 packages 6 cases med and medicine preps, 18 cases med spirituous preps, meds, guns etc, 6 cases drugs, 4 cases salad oil, 2 cases toilet powder, 19 cases tobacco, 6 cases lysol, tage cream etc, 125 crates 600 bundles cement fibro, 41 packages printing paper and writing paper, 3 cases bovril, 20 cases masta, 15 cases face cream, 18 cases food, 25 cases blacking and fruit salt, 39 cases 35 bales printing paper, 3 D/s 2 cases lubricating oil, 9 cases Cod liver oil, 5 cases blue, 5 cases stationery, 21 cases dyed, cold cream, 3 bags bitumen, 4 cases oiled board, 8 cases flav essences, 16 cases boot polish, 30 cases medicine spirituous preps, 13 cases 30 bags cochineal, 6 cases tooth paste, 21 cases chocolate, 17 cases mineral water, 4 cases tinned fish, 4 cases potted meat, 3 cases tart fruit, 6 cases port wine, 13 cases tobacco and cigarettes, 2 packages 2 cases boric caid powder etc, 2 cases Mellion's food, 4 cases 1 barrel 1 cask earthenware, 2 cases pres ginger, 2 cases mustard, 15 cases cognac, 320 cases wincarnis, 50 bags cement, 4 cases hair oil, 5 cases tomato ketchup, 6 cases coffee, 14 cases cigarettes paper, 11 cases 281 peckages rubber, 3 cases pongies.

S S Itaura from Rangoon, Agents M M and Co:—98,138 bags rice.

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Chrysoidine Y Powder, Y Conc. Powder
Indoine Blue
Jute Black R Conc., G Conc.

Magenta Powder
Malachite G
Malachite Green Powder
Marine Blue H
Methylene Blue BB Conc., BB Ex. Conc., BBN, R Conc., R Extra Conc., RN, ZF Powder, ZF Conc., Crystals
Methylene Green B Paste
Methylene Violet 2B Conc., 2B Conc.

Methyl Violet 6B Extra, 2B Extra, 5 Extra, 2R Extra, 4R Extra, 6R Extra.
New Phosphine B
Phenylene Brown FD, FD Conc.
Russian Red
Safranine BFF
Safranine BS, BS Conc., BFF, BF Conc., G G Con
Tannin Heliotrope,

Sulphide Colours

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Thionone Black PL Conc., PR Conc., 5N 5R
Thionone Brilliant Blue G, R.
Thionone Brown R Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Corinth B Conc., G Conc.

Thionone Dark Brown M
Thionone Deep Black P Conc.
Thionone Drab R G.
Thionone G [illegible] 2G, 5G
Thionone Indigo B
Thionone Leucoline

Thionone Khaki G
Thionone Navy Blue B Conc., 2R C...
Thionone Printing Black New
Thionon Yellow G R

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Anthracene Blue SP Paste, 2B Paste 3B Powder, 2BR Powder.
Anthraquinone Violet B Powder
Brilliant Chrome Violet 4B Paste.
Diadem Chrome Blue, GN Extra, HB Extra, H Extra, B F.

Diadem Chrome Blue Black HB Extra
Diadem Chrome Green B
Diadem Chrome Red BR
Gambine G Extra Paste
Monochrome Brown H Paste, G Paste HN Paste, GN Paste

Monochrome Grey WB
Monochrome Orange R Paste
Monochrome Yellow GF Paste GFW Paste
Print Orange R Paste
Prime Yellow G Paste

Acid Colours

Acid Black
Acid Magenta N
Acid Prune V
Acid Scarlet 4B
Acid Yellow G
Acid Cardinal B

Brilliant Bordeaux B
Carmoisine B
Fast Red A, A New
Naphthol Blue Black 6B
Naphthol Yellow S
Naphthylamine Black H, 3B, 4B

Orange II, IV
Ponceau 2R, 2R Conc., 4R 4R Conc., G G Conc.
Tartrazine Super N, RN, S
Wool Scarlet 3R

Direct Colours

Benzo Purpurine 4B, 8B
Congo Red
Diazamine Fast Yellow
Paramine Black B Extra
Paramine Direct Black BR

Paramine Direct Blue 2B
Paramine Direct Brown G, 2G
Paramine Direct Brown M
Paramine Direct Green B, G
Paramine Direct Orange R, G

Paramine Direct Violet N
Paramine Direct Yellow Y, 3R, 5R, 7R,
Paramine Fast Bordeaux B
Paranbenine Yellow G

Vat Colours

Hydranthrene Brilliant Copper B
Hydranthrene Brown B Paste
Hydranthrene Brown BG Paste

Hydranthrene Dark Blue Paste
Hydranthrene Green Paste

Hydranthrene Olive B
Hydranthrene Violet Paste

Union Colours

Union Black
Union Orange Brown B

Union Orange Brown R, G
Union Orange R

Union Rose BG

Oil Colours

Brilliant Oil Black in lumps.
Brilliant Oil Crimson in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green B in lumps

Brilliant Oil Orange R in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange Y in lumps
Brilliant Oil Red in lumps

Brilliant Oil Violet in lumps
Brilliant Oil Yellow in lumps
Sudan I, II, III

Spirit Colours

Spirit Black
Spirit Blue
Spirit Green

Spirit Orange
Spirit Red

Spirit Violet
Spirit Yellow

Leather Colours

Basic Dark Brown B
Basic Tan O
Chrome Leather Black B

Chrome Leather Black G
Chrome Leather Brown D
Chrome Leather Brown G

Chrome Leather Tan 1G
Dark Acid Brown LB
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BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION

SOME IMPRESSIONS AND REFLECTIONS.

BY V. B. METTA.

When I went to the twenty-nineth exhibition of the Bombay Art Society, which is held in the Town Hall, I was in a perfectly normal frame of mind. I did not imagine for a moment that I was going to feast on the treasures of the Louvre or the Vatican, but to look at the works of artists, who were trying to rediscover the soul of India. And when I returned home, I carried with me the following impressions:—

India is one at heart. The little political and sectarian differences, which divide Indians into small and separate groups, do not exist in the sacred domain of Art. This was obvious, among other things, from the number of Parsi ladies, who had been inspired by Hindu mythology.

I was glad to notice that Mahomedans are beginning to send in their exhibits. It is regrettable, however, that none of them does as good work as their ancestors of the Moghul Period, or even like Mr. Chagatai of the Bengal School of Art.

The number of Indian women, who are sending exhibits to these Exhibitions, seems to be increasing. I was glad to notice the works of Miss Bhandarkar, Miss Davar, Mrs. Vaidya, Miss Nowroji, and others there. Although we have not yet got a woman artist amongst us, as able as Mrs. Sukhlate Rao of Bengal, we hope to see at a a not very distant date, better and more truly genuine self-expression in art from the women-artists mentioned above.

There is a fair variety of subject-matter, which impels our artists to paint. There are landscapes, seascapes, sunsets, sunrises, historical monuments, historical scenes, street scenes, allegories, and scenes from mythology, which have attracted them. Of our famous buildings, the Jumma Masjid at Delhi, has been painted the most,—and not always unsuccessfully. The Taj has not been treated with the reverence due to it. Mrs. Gale has almost hidden the beauty of its outlines, in bestowing too much thought on her colour-scheme. Of our historical incidents, our attention is rivetted on one supremely futile attempt to depict Shah Jehan dying—with his eyes fixed on the Taj in the distance. The allegories are distinctly pleasing. Mr. Bagal depicts a rather pretty woman, with a silvery full moon around her head, and Mr. Raval personifies "Lightning",—as a woman,—with, I think, unnecessarily pendant breasts,—but a beautiful robe flying behind her.

There is quite a good variety in the styles of painting exhibited. Now, the variety of styles which springs from individualism, as in present-day Europe, is not as tragical as that which springs from the fact that the artists of a country have no clear vision of their future, no definite goal for which they are striving. This kind of variety is the symbol of the intellectual and emotional chaos of a country. These artists are borne onwards by circumstances, and not by their own will, or by the current of the national soul. There are some among them, who imitate the realism of modern European Art. There are others, who want to continue the traditions of the Ravi Varma School. Then there is the self-conscious Bengal School of Painting. There are also followers of the Rajput School of Painting, and some impressionists of the European type. The pieces of sculpture exhibited are few. If they are not achievements, they are at least promises. The "Head-Study" by Mr. Fernandez is full of vital expression. Mr. Phadke, who has got some imagination, exhibits "His heart and soul," which represents a man with a book in one hand and a child in the other. The Hind-Devi," by Mr. Chunilal is, however, totally commonplace, and like a good many pictures here, ought not to have been exhibited at all.

Among paintings, Mr. Trindade's and LeMayeur's work is fairly good. I am a little surprized that Mr. Gorakshakar, with such noticeable exhibits, as "Rama's departure to exile," and "Emeralds," which display a capacity for fine line and colour, has not attracted any attention. Mr. Dhurandhar's studies at Delhi are fairly commendable. The paintings of the Bengal School, are as usual pleasant to look at in spite of their occasional extravagance of pose or expression. "The lotus-girl" bears most clearly traces of Japanese influence. "The autumn clouds" reminds us of Mr. Nandlal Bose's "Autumn," which was exhibited last year here. "The Burning Ghat," with its flames shining crimsonishly amidst darkness, is reminiscent of some of the old Moghul paintings. Among the portraits, Mr. Lalcaca deservedly gets the prize for his portrait of Sir Dinshaw Wacha. Among the "Black and White" exhibits, we notice Mr. Yalavati's study of birds, and regret that he has not yet tried to learn his *metier* by sitting at the feet of Japanese masters. In the etchings section, we find that all the exhibits, save one, are from Mr. Scallan! Mrs. Talim's needlework is worth encouraging, but not more than Mr. Maladkar's designs for book-covers, which are distinctly promising.

It cannot be said that our Bombay artists are deficient in their technique. It cannot be said either that they have got no sense of colour. They have got both to a fair extent. But what they are lacking in is inspiration. There is hardly anything inevitable in their productions. They are too mechanical. They do not seem to start their work with a great overpowering idea or emotion within them. They do not seem to be struggling to deliver a great message to their country through their works. And they are scattered beings, so to say, each one revolving round himself: There is no psychical bond uniting them with each other,—the bond of a tradition or an ideal. They resemble, in other words, a sentence full of words but devoid of meaning. The Bengalis seem to feel more sincerely and deeply than they do. The modern Japanese are much more spontaneous than they are. What is needed to vitalize them, to make their art a living force, is direction along some definite channel which would suit their traditions and temperaments best. And that can only be done by a sympathetic Principal of our School of Art. He can awake Bombay, as Mr. Havell awoke Bengal less than a score of years ago.

A few words more, and I conclude. Why should not prizes be given by our Art Society for paintings executed in the Rajput or the Moghul style of painting? And why do the painters of Maharashtra so persistently depict all our ancient heroines with *saris* put on in the way the women of their own province do? But they and the Bengali artists need to be reminded that too much provincialism in art is not commendable especially in these days of historical accuracy and research.

SOCIAL DISEASES.

Dr. K. P. Dadachanji has placed before the public for the first time in an Indian vernacular a book so much needed on social diseases. The young Doctor is an enthusiast and although his sustained efforts are more or less confined to his own Parsi community, the book bids fair to be widely appreciated by all classes of Gujrati reading public. The ignorance on sex problems is appalling. The uninformed young man or woman incurs great risks when not instructed betimes in matters which no false sense of shame should deter their parents from explaining to them. Just as there is much unsavoury work to be done before villages and houses are brought to a tolerable state of sanitation, a good amount of what is considered vulgar or unrefined spade-work has to be gone through, before the rising generation can be sufficiently instructed on a question of vital importance. If in the matters of ordinary diseases prevention proves better than cure, in the case of the peculiar frame of mind to which humanity is liable at the period of adolescence, timely instruction on the relations between the sexes designed by nature and perverted by artificial conventionalities proves a boon. It often happens that the young man or young woman early afflicted with mortal disorders are through false sense of prudery prevented from communicating their troubles to their nearest friends or relations. The neglected trouble soon develops. For nature may be kind, yet it often proves the sternest of revengers. Neglect is visited on the innocent victim—even with a ruthlessness which makes his children and grand children—people doubt the kindliness of a Supreme Providence. It is to prevent and combat disorders of this nature,—this temptation to which humanity in general is liable—that Dr. Dadachanji has written his volume of over 400 pages. Exception may be taken to certain sections of the book. For instance, the wholesale condemnation of the Ayurvedic and Yunani systems of medicine by Dr. Dadachanji has little warrant. The Doctor has cast his net wide and the number of subjects which he treats is not confined to the consequences of youthful indiscretion. He has his side-digs at child marriage. He elaborately treats of the state of maternity. He combats the superstitions regarding the sex of children, deals exhaustively with the problems of diseases which were not known, or at least not common, in India before the advent of the Western nations, treats of fateful early habits in youths, of neurasthania, barrenness in women, skin diseases, scientific analysis of the urine and other cognate matter in style intelligible to the people. The present conditions of publishing do not contribute to the production of dainty or handsome volumes. Good illustrations are hard to procure in the books printed in India and the absence of an exhaustive index is the chronic defect of Indian publications. The profiteering which ruinously dominates all trades has not left the paper industry untouched and so long as the high rates rule, it is useless to expect attractive volumes on the market at a reasonable price. The kind of tolerably printed and agreeably bound books which we used to see before the war, and a general attractive get up, have become of late costly if not prohibitive luxuries. Accordingly one is not inclined to judge severely the shortcomings in Dr. Dadachanji's book. It seems nevertheless that such useful instruction as is embodied in this popular manual and guide to health is not likely to be confined to one section of the Indian people and it will not be surprising if the book is early rendered into Hindi or Bengali.

"FROM COLABA TO KASHMIR."

The "Happy Valley" has a peculiar charm for travellers, and probably no other part of the world attracts so many of them every year. There have been books innumerable dealing with beautiful Kashmir, but the public thirst for them is practically unquenchable, and any fresh book on the subject is read with avidity. We have no doubt that they will also find Mr. Nadir A. R. Confectioner's "From Colaba to Kashmir" an interesting one. The young traveller is enthusiastic over what he saw there, and succeeds in imparting a good deal of his enthusiasm to his readers. The book is well illustrated with many beautiful pictures of Kashmere life and scenery and the Gujerati reading public should find it a very interesting book indeed.

"POLISH SCORING BOOK"

Mr. P. N. Polishwala, the well-known cricket critic, is perhaps the most prolific writer in India on subjects dealing with the royal game of cricket, and his books have invariably found a wide reading public. His "Polish Scoring Book," just issued, is a good deal more than an ordinary scoring book. It contains much information regarding the rules of the game, which should serve as a sort of ready reference book when occasion arises for it. There are also illustrations showing the different positions at wicket, which considerably enhance the usefulness of the book. As to the "scoring side," proper, of the book, provision has been made for recording practically every phase of the game as it progresses. It is printed on fine paper, and is very nicely bound. It is a great improvement on his previous scoring books, good as they were, and should be greatly welcomed by the cricketing public. The agents are K. Ida & Co. of Kalbadevi Road.

LITERARY NOTES.

"The Moral Bases of Democracy," by Dr. Arthur T. Hadley, President of Yale University will be published by Mr. Milford for the Yale University Press.

* * * *

Mr. Heinemann has ready for publication Mr. R. B. Cunninghame Graham's new book "A Brazilian Mystic," which deals with the life and miracles of that strange figure of Brazilian history Antonio Conseilheiro, who defied the entire Brazilian forces for years, until he was at last slain with all his little band.

* * * *

Mr. John Lane is publishing "The Life and Work of John Zoffany, R.A.," by Lady Victoria Manners and Dr. G. C. Williamson, illustrated in colour, photogravure, and half-tone, and representing all the chief words of the artist. It will be limited to an edition of 500 copies, and its price will be seven guineas.

* * * *

"From an Eastern Embassy" is a new book of memories of London and Berlin written by an Englishwoman who does not disclose her name. She describes, among other things, how she did the honours of Turkish Embassy, describes life in a Turkish harem, and has a story of the Kaiser breaking up a Spiritualistic meeting because the fall of his house was foretold. The book will be issued by Mr. Herbert Jenkins.

* * * *

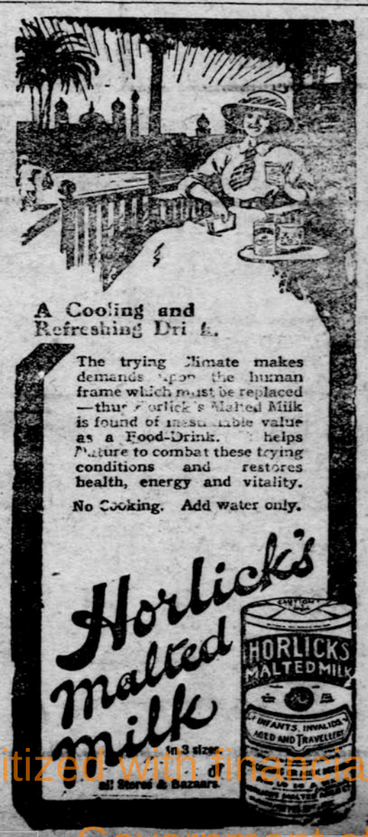
Messrs. Hutchinson and Co. announce a book by Mr. Kennedy Jones, "Fleet-street and Downing-street," which is to cover "practically the whole history of the Press in England," and to give a general survey of present-day conditions.

* * * *

Sir A. Quiller-Couch has contributed an introductory essay to the abridged edition, edited and annotated by Mr. George Sampson, of Coleridge's "Biographia Literaria," with Wordsworth's essays on poetry, out of which the book arose, to be issued on an early day by the Cambridge University Press. Regarding "Biegraphia Literaria" as a work a part of which is greater than the whole, Mr. George Sampson has omitted "the mass of imported metaphysic that Coleridge proudly dumped into the middle," indicating the nature of the omitted portion in an appendix.

MODEL MASIK,

The Navroz Special number of the "Model Masik" contains a variety of articles on diverse subjects, some of which are written by writers well known in Gujerati journalism. It is also profusely illustrated.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